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American 'Family Robinson'; A Human Viewpoint of The Problem of Living on Relief

Courage of Pioneer Is Often Reflected by Those on Aid

Work, Not Charity

This Family Turned to Government Help as Last Resort

Part I

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 16—She wouldn't open the door.

It was the home of a family on relief.

You could see through the little house, where the front windows and the rear windows coincided. As the stranger turned down the path toward the door, an anxious silhouette had risen, peered out, and vanished.

Rap, rap. Rap, rap, rap! Rap, rap, rap, rap!

The Problem of Relief

Going to the side door, I rapped again. Behind a chink a child's dress flicked frightened, like the flutter of a bird's wing hiding in a bush.

The tiny house looked bare.

I went away, reluctantly, wondering what years of living on relief can do to a young mother?

I felt I had come nearer to knowing through those unanswered knocks.

It was noon, and a mile away I stopped at a restaurant. In an hour I came back. This time the house proved completely vacant—not even its shadowy sentinel within. But the milk bottle which had been standing at the side door now rested on a small table, a cupful gone, and beside it a piece of bread. Evidently there had been another fugitive disappearance.

A Written Invitation

If it was impossible to speak to the invisible household, still one could write. I dropped a Monitor card in the front door with this message on the back:

"I am a newspaper man and want to get a little information from Mr. Robinson. Will you kindly tell me where I can reach him? Will be back in 10 minutes."

Returning the third time, again I saw the face outlined between the front and back windows—followed now by a quick approach to the door. Still the door did not open, but the window next to it, and so I finally met this mother on relief.

Old Frontier Recalled

She seemed like a mother of the old frontier, when men were pushing back the Indians to open the wilderness, only she and her husband had found their perils in a city of millions, isolated from them by hardship.

She was an American girl, of obviously well to do associations, of the home-loving type, of a natively placid character, but like the lake fretted by winds, clouded a bit by trouble and timid.

"Mr. Robinson will be home at 5:15," she said at once, openly and without suspicion. Her little daughter, maybe three years old, trailed her, yet did not come close, but kept back and did not smile.

Finding Mr. Robinson

"That's pretty late," replied her caller. "I'd rather see him during the day, and if possible today. Can you tell me where he works?"

"At the Navy Pier."

"My, but that's a big place."

"He's working for the WPA, and his boss' name is Van Dyke. That's all I know. But he'll come home a little after 5, he always does.

"I was busy when you came before," she added lightly. "Besides, we're careful about opening the door."

Ten miles away on the fringe of downtown Chicago, the navy overlays the waves with the enormous twin caverns of its freight and pier, passenger buildings, each half a mile long. At one corner the Works Progress Administration has rigged up offices.

A Busy Place

In contrast with the immeasurable vista of Lake Michigan, the WPA staff is tucked in densely. Men sit around tables elbow to elbow, thicker than in the offices of big corporations.

Here are hundreds of men and women on relief, all working for their pay and kept busy, signing a time sheet and docked if they take a day off.

To these folks something better than boondoggling has been given. They have clerical jobs handling figures on the paving of streets, building of sewers and other projects financed by the Federal Government. They come largely from the more expert of the relief cases and are paid better.

Nobody knew Mr. Van Dyke. Mrs. Robinson had apparently mistaken the name of her husband's superior.

After going from one large room

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

A Study of Relief

What does it mean to live on relief?

The answer to this query requires something more than cold statistics. For it is one of the most concretely human problems in the United States today.

A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has been studying carefully this phase of the relief and unemployment problem. He writes a four-part "continued story" of the typical case of Dewey Robinson, his courageous wife, and his one child.*

The case is an actual one. The details have been authenticated. Only the name of the family has been changed.

War Debt Move Is Up to British, Paris Indicates

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Widespread discussion of the war debts question arose today after the Leftist leader, Leon Blum, declared he would like to see "misunderstanding" effaced, but informed sources said any move to renew negotiations was more likely to come from Britain than France.

Reliable sources said strong sentiment for settlement of the issue had developed in England since Italy's Ethiopian conquest as a means of effecting closer friendship with the United States and improving chances of American support in the event of an emergency.

Conference With Eden

Significance was also seen in the fact that M. Blum's remarks to the American Club yesterday came shortly after a conference with the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, in which the two statesmen discussed the general international situation.

Mr. Blum and Mr. Eden were reported to have laid the groundwork for a possible joint program by France and Britain to face their respective potential difficulties with Germany and Italy.

Both men regarded their meeting as highly satisfactory, reliable informants said.

Closer co-operation between the two nations was expected under France's new regime, with M. Blum destined to become Premier next month when the Chamber of Deputies convenes, with his Socialist Party the strongest single unit.

Diminution of Coolness

A diminution was foreseen of the coolness which had resulted from France's lack of enthusiasm for sanctions against Italy and Britain's lukewarm attitude toward punishment of Germany for its remilitarization of the Rhineland.

M. Blum criticized "deformations and misinterpretations" of his remarks to the American Club after reports circulated that he planned to ask new war debt conversations.

His supporters said he had no such intention, but was anxious to have the problem out of the way and would consider British or American proposals to that end.

Japan's Action In China Draws U. S. Warning

Phillips Repeats Comment of Hull on Threat to Treaty Rights

Big Powers Affected

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Renewed attention was called today by William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, to previous indirect American warnings against Japanese expansionist activities in China.

Replying to press conference inquiries as to whether the Japanese strengthening of its military garrisons in North China was being studied by this Government to determine whether a possible violation of the Boxer Protocol was involved, Mr. Phillips referred newsmen to Secretary Hull's public statement of Dec. 5 concerning the penetration of Japanese influence below the Great Wall of China.

Same Attitude Now

Mr. Phillips said that so far as this Government was concerned that statement still represented the attitude of the United States.

In it, Mr. Hull said concerning the recent "autonomy movement" in North China, that an effort was being made—and was being resisted—"to bring about a substantial change in the political status and condition of several of China's northern provinces."

Treaty Obligations

Unusual developments in any part of China, Mr. Hull said, "are rightfully and necessarily of concern not alone to the Government and people of China but to all of the many powers which have interests in China."

"For," the Secretary of State said, "in relations with China and in China, the treaty rights and the treaty obligations of the 'treaty powers' are in general identical. The United States is one of these powers."

The Boxer Protocol

Mr. Hull referred primarily to the Nine-Power Pact to which China, Japan, and the United States are signatories, guaranteeing the political integrity of China and the maintenance of the "open door" policy of equal commercial opportunity for all foreign nations in China.

The Boxer Protocol permitted Japan and other signatories to bring only protective forces into China.

Economic Dislocations

"Political disturbances and pressures give rise to uncertainty and misgiving and tend to produce economic and social dislocations," Mr. Hull continued in his December statement.

"They make difficult the enjoyment of treaty rights and the fulfillment of treaty obligations. . . . It seems to this Government most important in this period of worldwide political unrest and economic instability that governments and peoples keep faith in principles and pledges. . . .

"This Government adheres to the principles of the treaties to which it is a party and continues to bespeak respect by all nations for the provisions of treaties solemnly entered into for the purposes of facilitating and regulating, to reciprocal and common advantage, the contacts between and among the countries signatory."

Envoys in Peiping aroused by Japan's strong garrison: Page 2.

Steel Industry Stresses Affinity With Oil Business; Show Development Together

World Oil Nations Meet in Oklahoma for Week of Discussions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 16—Flying flags of a dozen nations over its derrick-guarded entrance arch, the Ninth International Petroleum Exposition opened today to continue through May 23.

W. A. Irvin, president of the United States Steel Corporation, gave the opening address in the shadow of tall steel derricks, whose towers lace the sky.

Looking toward them, he emphasizes the part that steel has played in the development of the oil industry since the Drake discovery well in Pennsylvania in 1859, and sketched the history of that development.

Interdependent Industries

"The steel and oil industries seem to be inseparably related, and one dependent on the other," he said. "We are proud of the place we have had in the development of the oil industry. You have added another and deeper layer of the earth's crust to your field of operation and for the accomplishment of this have demanded better tools and better steels."

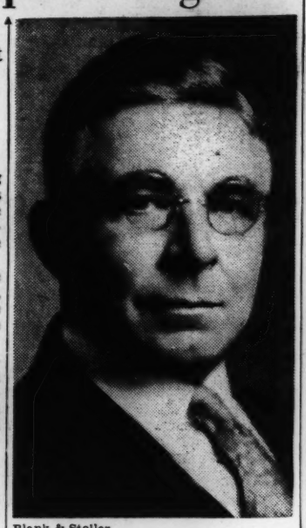
He pointed out that the first well had a depth of less than 70 feet and a daily production of about 25 barrels, as compared with the present wells of nearly 13,000 feet in depth and annual production of more than 1,000,000,000 barrels.

Have Won Fight Together

"The difficulties of lifting oil from great depth have been overcome by the engineering forces of the oil industry," he said, "and with their help, the research and engineering forces of the steel industry have been able to meet the requirements in products of steel which have had to take increasingly heavy stresses, with many other conditions incident thereto.

"The refinery branch of your industry has taxed the resource of the steel metallurgists, and we like to think that we have been able to keep pace with your requirements for stronger steels—for steels strong

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)



Blank & Stoller

William A. Irvin
President, United States Steel Corporation

Mexican Railway Workers Ready To Strike Monday

MEXICO CITY, May 16 (AP)—The deadlock in negotiations to avert a strike on the Mexican National Railways tightened today.

Arbitration having failed, 48,000 workers of the line made ready to strike at 6 p. m., eastern standard time, Monday, for wage increases which Antonio Madrozo, president of the railways, estimated would amount to 14,659,179 pesos ($4,070,299) a year.

A third session of the Central Arbitration Board, that continued far into last night, failed to settle the dispute between Juan Gutierrez, secretary general of the railway syndicate, who maintained the line could afford to pay the increases, and Señor Madrozo, who said they would put the company into the red 671,480 pesos ($186,517) a year. Secretary of Labor Genaro Vazquez, who presided at the lengthy session, summoned the parties to meet again late today.

Sympathy Strike

Because the National Railways, 51 per cent Government owned, has absorbed several smaller lines in recent years and because employees of such unaffiliated lines as the Alvarado and Mexican have voted to strike "in sympathy," the strike threatened to tie up almost all of Mexico's rail traffic.

It would halt the greater part of rail travel from the United States since the National Railways connect with United States lines at five Texas points.

Intervention Sought

The National Chamber of Commerce on two successive days—Thursday and yesterday—urged President Cardenas to intervene "because of the great harm business will suffer" and "because costs of living throughout the republic will be increased considerably."

The National Merchants Association supported this plea strongly.

Señor Cardenas, whose thesis has been that labor and capital must settle their own differences, has remained officially silent.

Civil Service Jobs Face New Threat In Deficiency Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Despite the huge number of spoils jobs created under the New Deal, the Roosevelt administration up till now has not generally been accused of tearing down the civil structure already created.

Tens of thousands of new positions have been created outside of Civil Service, but Civil Service jobs have been let alone. Now, however, there is pending before Congress a bill that would make a direct frontal attack on the citadel of the merit system. It would drag nearly 5000 governmental employees who have found shelter under the merit system out into the turmoil of spoils politics. An additional 4000 em-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

G. O. P. Youth Demand Shift In Leadership

Declare Success in Fall Depends on Shake-up of the Old Guard

Center on New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 16—Young Republicans, long out of sympathy with the Old Guard leadership of their party, are out today for a general shake-up of Republican leadership in the nation and in New York state, holding that victory at the polls next November is contingent on this change being made.

Today, the fight is being directed chiefly against Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman from New York and who, since the Taft Administration, has risen from a small political beginning to the place of chief power in the Empire State political machine, possessing meanwhile influence second to no other national committeeman in the party's national affairs.

Demand for New Faces

"No one who reads or who talks with the rank and file of our party can be unaware of an overwhelming demand for new faces at our council table," George H. Sibley, national representative of the Association of New York State Young Republican Clubs, told delegates to the fourth annual meeting of that body here last night.

"We have not carried a gubernatorial campaign in 16 years. During that period we have had a procession of state chairman. I do not believe all of our defeats can be attributed directly to these state chairmen. They have served rather in the capacity of campaign superintendents who have been elected by an unofficial, but nevertheless real, board of directors, the chairman of which has served since before some of us here were born."

Apparent Whom He Meant

This was the closest Mr. Sibley came to mentioning Mr. Hilles by name, but it was clear to everyone who heard him that he was referring to New York State's national committeeman.

Other speakers were Robert A. Taft, Ohio's favorite-son candidate for the presidential nomination, who delivered the principal address, and State Senator George R. Fearon (R.) of Syracuse, prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor next November and who as minority leader of the New York State Senate, pushed the eight-point social security bill of the Democratic Governor, Herbert H. Lehman, through the Upper House, only to see it defeated by the Republican majority in the Assembly.

After stressing the need for "a united, alert and constructive

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Polish Chiefs

Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly
(Upper) Inspector General of Army

Gen. Felicyan Slawog-Skladowski
(Lower) New Prime Minister

Stronger Rule Foreseen Under Polish Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, May 16—The long-awaited Cabinet readjustments which are now announced are regarded here as an indication that President Moscicki and Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, Inspector General of the Army, have decided to co-operate in running the country's affairs.

The Constitution enacted a year ago just before Marshal Pilsudski's passing put very wide powers in the hands of the President and lately there has been some divergence of views between him and Marshal Pilsudski's successor, General Rydz-Smigly, as to how the country should be governed.

Financial Policy Unchanged

The appointment of Gen. Felicyan Slawog-Skladkowski as Prime Minister is taken to mean that Gen. Rydz-Smigly now intends to exercise more direct influence in the Government. At the same time the fact that the previous Premier, Marjan Zyndram Koscialkowski, remains in the Cabinet is seen as evidence that any change in policy will be mainly one of emphasis.

In particular the financial policy is expected to remain unchanged in the hands of Eugenjusz Kwiatowski, who is popularly known as "the Polish brush," because of his determination to clean things up.

The chief task of the new Government is to remove the causes of internal unrest and deal firmly with any symptoms of disorder. During the last few weeks there have been several outbreaks of rioting, due in the main to the serious economic difficulties through which the country has been passing as a result of the deflationary policy pursued until a few weeks ago.

Will Resist Communism

The process of making the budget balance, which it now does for the first time since 1929, and at the same time keeping on the gold standard brought a good deal of distress and caused public opinion to swing a long way over toward the Left.

While no representatives of Left Wing views have been included in the new Cabinet it is expected that government policy will show sympathy toward the needs of the poorer classes, while dealing firmly with any tendencies toward Communism and anti-Semitism.

Boost in Tax On Incomes To 5 P. C. Favored

Senate Committee Waits Figures on Revenue—Urged as Lesson

Would Affect Many

Battle on Senate Floor and in Conference Expected—Surplus Levy Modified

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16 — Another stage in the Administration's huge pre-election tax bill moved to a close today as members of the Senate Finance Committee appeared to be approaching agreement on the latest version of the revenue measure.

A brand new possibility suddenly arose in the proposal to raise the individual income tax from the present 4 per cent base to 5 per cent. This would affect every man and woman in the country who pays this form of federal levy and is backed by Republicans as a method of driving home upon taxpayers the huge cost of the New Deal.

Although Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, has temporarily accepted the proposal with the backing of a group of Democrats, it is not generally believed that it will run the gauntlet of the remaining contests which the tax measure must pass through.

Has Hard Row to Hoe

These contests involve a fierce fight on the floor of the Senate, which may, however, be moderated by the desire for speedy adjournment; and another struggle when the Senate tax bill and the House tax bill go into conference for a final game of give and take between the two houses in a small room, on a green table, behind locked doors.

One major matter seems to have been definitely decided by the Finance Committee. There will be no temporary revival of the processing taxes. This was requested by President Roosevelt and only this week urged again by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the idea was rejected by the House, however, and yesterday the Finance Committee turned it down also, by overwhelming vote.

One Exception Made

One exception is made, a possible temporary processing tax on sugar to finance the Government's control program.

The latest compromise tax proposal was turned over by the committee to Treasury experts last night, and early into the morning the clatter of tabulating machines marked the difficult task of computing the revenue to be drawn from it, for report back to the committee.

Mr. Roosevelt is to be granted the full amount of additional temporary and permanent revenue he asks, in defiance of all political tradition before an election, if the committee has its way.

Surplus Tax Modified

The theory of imposts on undistributed corporation earnings will be retained also in the Senate bill, though it will take a subordinate place. A flat 18 per cent corporation income tax is proposed in the latest compromise with a flat 7 per cent surtax on retained earnings on top of that, but with exemptions that exclude nine-tenths of the small corporations.

In addition to that the section in the present tax law designed to prevent excessive accumulation of corporate reserves will be strengthened. Under the new plan the burden of proof on the definition of "excessive" will be passed on to the corporation, instead of the Government, as at present, with the penalty a tax of 25 per cent of the adjusted net income, not in excess of $100,000, plus 35 per cent thereafter.

May End in General Melee

Unless administration leaders can promptly extricate some sort of an agreement from the Finance Committee, the whole new tax bill will be thrown on the floor of the Senate for a rough and tumble battle of unprecedented complexity.

The present situation is extraordinary to a degree. In the first place the House passed the Administration tax bill by an overwhelming vote—so big that it was close to a rubber stamp approval. But immediately the bill got into the Senate Committee it was hauled up short, and every day since has made its amendment and revision more likely.

In the next place, the confusion in the Finance Committee itself, at this stage, reaches a remarkable point though similar confusion has been seen in the past with ultimate majority agreement.

Tax Plan by Each One

There are 21 members of the committee, and Senator James Couzens, blunt-spoken Senator from Michigan, asserts that there are 22 different tax plans—22, because one member has two proposals!

It is in this situation that the notable diplomatic ability of Senator Harrison is being tried to the utmost. Never renowned for initial positive proposals, Senator Harrison has the reputation of being the most adroit bargainer on Capitol Hill. He, it is felt, can get agreement out of a violently divided committee if anyone can.

Suave, amiable and well-liked by everyone, it is his task to reconcile differences, soothe ruffled tempers,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Chancellor of Austria Places Militia Under Party Control

ROME, May 16 (AP)—Premier Mussolini extended "best wishes" to the new Austrian dictator today while a deposed Vice-Chancellor of Austria sought support from official Rome.

The Italian dictator sent a telegram to Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg as Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Austrian Vice-Chancellor deposed in a Cabinet shakeup, was reported soliciting Signor Mussolini's support.

"The greetings which Your Excellency sent me on assuming direction of the new Government formed by you have been very welcome to me," Signor Mussolini said.

Italian circles declared Starhemberg would not be likely to win assistance from the Italian dictator.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 16—"No more private armies," was the burden of the speech by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg before leaders of the Fatherland Front in announcing the program of his Government.

The new dictator showed he expects to put an end to the Heimwehr as a "state within a state" and means at all costs, regardless of opposition, to introduce unity into Austria and make the authority of the central Government supreme.

May Join Militia

The Heimwehr is to be disarmed. Anyone wishing voluntarily to bear arms in defense of the state may join the militia, which will be the defense organization of the Fatherland Front, of which Chancellor Schuschnigg is the head.

Meanwhile, the Chancellor had appointed as head of the militia Eduard Baar-Baarenfels, the Vice-Chancellor, who succeeded Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg and who is himself a Heimwehr man. The Heimwehr color, green, will be incorporated in the colors of the Fatherland Front, red and white.

Conciliatory Attitude

Thus although Chancellor Schuschnigg decided to eliminate the Heimwehr as an armed force he has shown it much consideration by preserving its colors and making Prince von Starhemberg's first lieutenant the head of the whole militia. This is typical of the conciliatory manner in which Chancellor Schuschnigg is trying to enforce unity.

The Chancellor has also stated that he will form councils to direct the Fatherland Front and that workers will be represented on the councils. But as chief of the Vienna Fatherland Front he has appointed Mayor Richard Schmitz, known as an extreme Clericalist and a bitter opponent of the Socialists.

Socialism Prohibited

Socialism will be not allowed in any form, but it is announced that former Socialists may join the Fatherland Front if they are willing loyally to work for an independent Austria. Thus it is plain that this is a definitely clerical Government.

By ousting Prince von Starhemberg, the Government won more enthusiastic support from the clerical peasants who are very many in number and from clerical workers who are very few in number, but against it are the Marxists, the National Socialists and a part of the Heimwehr.

Jews Are Perturbed

Still this Government is regarded as an improvement over former ones because Chancellor Schuschnigg is a moderate and steady, and extreme Clericalism is more acceptable to labor than Fascism.

The Jews here are decidedly worried because the Clericals are anti-Semitic and it is believed are more inclined to an understanding with Germany than the Heimwehr. The Heimwehr are the chief defenders of Jews in Austria.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, May 16

Unions—Industrial Type Gains Favor

A battle within Labor's council halls goes on ceaselessly to determine whether America's 40,000,000 wage earners will advance behind the thin rapier of craft unions or the massy bludgeon of industrial unions, or remain unorganized.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and champion of craft and amalgamated unions, which have enabled Labor to organize only about 3,000,000 of the 40,000,000 workers, experienced a crucial defeat Thursday.

The Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union, 8000 strong in an industry of 500,000 potential members, set its feet firmly in the path of industrial unionization.

Lewis on the Offensive

John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, thus may gain one more mass production industry to bolster the eight he has already won over to industrial unionization.

The steel union's decision may give Lewis the necessary votes to capture the whole American Federation of Labor for industial unionization at its next convention in October. It will provide a new basis for organization work in the steel industry, the citadel of the open shop.

The Record

In 1929 the Steel Union was beaten in one of America's greatest strikes. A false dawn broke in 1932 for the Steel Workers' Union. The NRA gave union labor Section 7A—the "Bless you, my children!" of the Federal Government. But either the leadership was too conservative, the amalgamated union was too slender a weapon, or the Weir-Jones-Laughlin opposition was too strong. Anyway, the American Federation of Labor rounded no important corners in the steel industry before

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Senate in Italy Ratifies Decrees Annexing Ethiopia

ROME, May 16 (AP)—The Italian Senate ratified today the decrees annexing Ethiopia and creating the new Roman Empire.

The bill was presented by Senator Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, in the presence of Premier Mussolini and ministers of the Italian Cabinet.

Signor Marconi urged passage of the measure in a strong address and was followed by the Fascist dictator, who requested the legislative body to give the proposal urgent consideration.

The Senate immediately appointed a committee which recommended the bill for passage and, a few minutes later, an affirmative vote on the decree was registered.

Many diplomats watched the proceedings from the gallery, including Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, deposed Vice-Chancellor of Austria.

Political circles were interested to see how the voting would go since the Senate is the only body in Italy where there is even a remnant of opposition to Premier Mussolini.

Senators are appointed for life and there are still a few, named before Fascism came to power, who are against Il Duce's regime, such as the writer, Benedetto Croce.

Boston News Today:

Harvard Confirms Garageman's Comet Discovery
$106,000,000 in Bonus Payments About Ready
Today Was Coldest May 16 in Boston Weather Records
Ohio Dean Named New President of Wellesley

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

High Points of New Tax Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 16

Here is the Senate Finance Committee's latest tax proposal:

1. A flat corporation income tax of 18 per cent (present tax graduated between 12½ and 15 per cent).

2. A flat 7 per cent surtax on retained corporation earnings in excess of $15,000 (or 30 per cent of such earnings, whichever is higher). This would exempt 90 per cent of corporations, under one estimate.

3. Increase of normal income tax on individuals to 5 per cent (present 4 per cent). Dividends would be subject to normal rate.

4. Strengthening Section 102 of present tax law, which imposes penalties on excessive accumulation of corporation profits.

5. No processing tax revival, asked by Administration, save on sugar.

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Constitution Made Theme Of Ticonderoga Celebration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., May 16—Celebration of the 161st anniversary of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" reached its apotheosis here today when Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, chairman of the Congress of Patriotic Societies, and Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, addressed the largest crowd that has attended the observances. Mrs. Pell in her address said that the victory by Allen, when he took the fort "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," dedicated it to the cause of American liberty.

"Last Sunday, this event was linked here in a pageant," Mrs. Pell said. "Today, we representatives of the patriotic societies and the organizations of this nation have gathered here to rededicate Fort Ticonderoga to this same liberty, to the same spiritual ideal, to the same democratic ideal and to the spirit of independence and to the courage of independence which gave birth and which gave life to the American Union."

Rights Still to Be Defended

"We pause today not merely to pay homage to the heroes of this historic scene, but rather to draw inspiration from their historic example."

Mrs. Pell recalled that Lincoln in his Gettysburg speech said that "the world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here." Continuing, she said:

"In the mood of Lincoln, we call upon ourselves and we call upon our fellow citizens of the American Republic of 1936 to testify by acts, and not words alone, to America's devotion to those inalienable rights of freedom of speech, assembly and religious worship — the cardinal rights of a free people and a free land.

"Those rights are our heritage; they are ours to use, to cherish and to preserve. America of 1936 is confronted with grave and sobering problems, the solution of America's first principles were never better expressed than in the words of the signers of America's Declaration of Independence. With those signers we hold, in 1936 as they held in 1776, these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Conscience Above Authority

Mrs. Pell recalled that after Allen's capture of the fort, the first American principles were drawn up —a document now preserved in the library of the fort's museum. She then reviewed briefly the work of the nation's fathers in establishing government, and she quoted the provisions they made, "set down in a written, democratic constitution."

"This Constitution, for the first time in the history of all government," she continued, "put the citizen above the state and put the dictates of conscience above authority. And, in conferring great liberties upon a great people, our Constitution unquestionably invests us with great duties."

Mrs. Pell called for reindorsement of the Bill of Rights, declaring that no wiser and no securer charter of independence than it was ever devised by a free people.

Mr. Colby declared that Fort Ticonderoga always would be cherished by Americans "as an altar of freedom."

Freedom Transmitted

"Bunker Hill, Concord, Lexington, Ticonderoga, the Plains of Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine, Monmouth Court House, Yorktown, to mention only some of the lustrous pages of their struggle, attest the love of our fathers for the freedom they have transmitted to us," he said; 'that their labors should not prove in vain, they wrapped the freedom they had won in a Constitution which should forever safeguard it, and secure to their children and their children's children its blessings forever."

The Constitution is the most American thing about America and no party can expect to succeed or to survive if it is suspected of disloyalty to the Constitution or of the intention or willingness to weaken in the least degree its guarantee of our freedom.

"Whenever the Constitution has been in danger, it has only been necessary to call on the people to come to its rescue, and they have come, determined to exert every faculty they possess to prevent it from being nullified, destroyed or impaired."

G. O. P. Youth Demand Shift In Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition" as the goal of the Republicans, Mr. Sibley, who is for nominating Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas for President, declared that the action in Cleveland next month would play a most important part in the future of the nation.

"No one here is unfamilar with the very prevalent impression that our uninstructed delegation is an uninstructed delegation merely for the purpose of being instructed," he said. "As an alternative delegate-at-large. I join in resenting any such implication. Justified or not in the present instance, it most certainly is in history. I do not believe that such constant recurring and disruptive suspicions can be eradicated until we have had a change.

Better as an Adviser

"It may well be that our present national committeeman could better serve our country in the capacity of adviser to a younger man in closer touch with the mass of voters today and their problems. In any event, we cannot lose more by trying a change."

Mr. Sibley came out strongly for "a humane, workable social security program," and declared that any other course was "to try to swim up Niagara."

This was interpreted as a criticism by the Young Republican spokesman of the action of the Republican-controlled assembly in killing Governor Lehman's social security bill. Later it developed that there was strong feeling among many delegates here for the adoption of a resolution officially criticizing the Assembly majority for refusing to report this bill out of the Rules Committee.

Hilles Attack Not Popular

With regard to Mr. Sibley's demand for the retirement of Mr. Hilles, however, sentiment was not so well crystallized, and the consensus here was that even should he make an official move in this direction, he would be blocked.

It was recalled that many similar attacks have been made on Mr. Hilles in the past, all of which he has weathered and out of which he has emerged stronger and more firmly entrenched than ever. Indeed, it was declared that Mr. Hilles has had more to do with the making of Republican Presidents during the years he has been in power in national politics than any other man in the Empire State.

Taft Dissects New Deal

Mr. Taft's address was an arraignment of the New Deal all along the line, and was received enthusiastically. He declared the Republican Party must look to its younger members to supply the energy, idealism and enthusiasm which alone, he said, could bring victory this year. He charged that the Democratic Administration was "bribing the people with promises impossible of permanent fulfillment" and with tempting the youth with "dreams."

"The President," he said, "looks forward to a kind of dead level of mediocrity in which there is a limited amount of wealth to be distributed as equally as possible and a limited amount of work to be handed out only to the middle-aged, while the old and the young look to the Government for their support.

Down to Drab Level

"Professor Tugwell is building model cities, in which no man is ever to have the right to own his own home. . . . The Administration has little interest in better wages for the diligent, intelligent and skilled workman, but rather in a higher minimum for all work, no matter how poorly done.

"I feel confident that these are not he ideals of American youth today. Boys and girls still have ambition. Opportunity, rather than security, is still the desire of American youth and American age as well."

Mr. Taft declared that all the New Deal measures had failed to restore business and employment.

"An old-age pension system transfers the care of the aged from their children to the general taxpayers," he said. "With a national income of 50 or 60 billions. I believe we can afford to pay several billion for care of the aged.

Must Heed Possibilities

"But we must recognize clearly that it is a new expense for something we now regard as a necessity, but one which we have not previously enjoyed. It is bound to reduce the income of the people who are working, and therefore reduce to that extent their standard of living."

The whole drift of New Deal politics, including its efforts to "control the lives and business of the country, despite the Supreme Court, is leading toward the destruction of the American form of government," Ohio's favorite son charged.

"Not only does the New Deal offer American youth new and false ideals, destructive of the great aspirations and beliefs on which this country is founded," he said, "not only do they promote these ideals with promises which are false, but the methods which they adopt fail to carry out their own ideals, and if continued will wipe out American democracy as we know it.

Youth Must Decide

"It is for the young people of the nation to determine whether they throw to the winds all the precepts of its history, all the principles which have made its success, or whether they shall go forward within the principles of American constitutional government."

Senator Fearon also criticized the New Deal Administration as extravagant, declaring that the future generation would have to pay the bill. He urged a return "to the principles and ideals upon which this Government was founded," declaring that the thought must be surrendered that the Chief Executive in the nation and in the state is a law-making power and return "to the principle that his chief duty is to administer and enforce the law."

Two Sorry Spectacles

"We have a sorry spectacle both at Albany and at Washington," he said, "for at Washington, Congress, the representative of the people, has all but abdicated its power to the President and in Albany the Democratic majority in the Senate and a Democratic minority in the Assembly has given up every attempt to exercise independent judgment and blindly follows the dictates of the Governor.

"I hope to see in my time a Governor in the Executive Chamber who will conceive it to be his duty to enforce the laws rather than to make them. We do not need more laws; we need fewer and better ones. We need more common sense in government and less government in business. We need to eliminate waste and extravagance and abandon the idea that everybody can be on the government pay roll."

Against Autocratic Power

"We are opposed to the persecution of business and the entrance of government into business in competition with its citizens. We are opposed to autocratic power wherever exercised."

Senator Fearon voiced confidence that despite the defeat of Governor Lehman's social security bill in the Assembly, the Republicans, "given an opportunity, would take care of those who needed taking care of."

He saw in the term "social security," however, "more than mere bread and meat and a roof over one's head." It meant, he said, security and freedom and an opportunity to reap the reward of industry and enterprise.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the NRA was invalidated. But, with new leaders and new methods, the workers are now set to try again.

Auto Union Comes

The automobile industry, another mass production area hitherto relatively impregnable to organized labor, on April 29 heard from South Bend that it too must look for more determined labor enterprise. The International Union of United Automobile Workers meeting in South Bend defeated Federation efforts to maintain a conservative leader in the saddle, and won from William Green an end to its "probationary period."

Rank and filers of the International Seaman's Union on the Atlantic seaboard have broken from their leaders and are staging an "outlaw" strike.

Lewis Follows Through

On May 2 the Lewis group, supporting "Labor's Non-Partisan League" for President Roosevelt, won another victory over William Green. On this date it was announced that the Alabama and Kentucky Federations of Labor would join the political organization dedicated to elect President Roosevelt in spite of William Green's insistence that the Federation hew to its traditional policy of non-partisanship. Green personally has endorsed Roosevelt.

New Deal Lesson

So in many directions one sees the conservative leaders, the conservative methods embattled, on the defensive. The more militant section of labor appears to have inferred the following lesson from the New Deal:

Labor, if it is to maintain gains handed it by a friendly Administration, or if it is to wrest new ones, must be organized for economic and political action, so that it is strong in its own right.

Dirigibles—Regain American Favor

The Hindenburg, scheduled to be already aloft en route again to America, trailed such clouds of glory through the headlines, that American sentiment in favor of lighter-than-air craft is beginning to reinflate.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commandant of the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., on May 7 broadcast to the nation an appeal that it undertake a program of airship development.

America Chafes Under Ban

Two days prior to Rosendahl's plea, Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, announced that plans were drawn for an airship 75 feet longer than the German Hindenburg.

Richmond, Va., continues to cling to its hope for a great transatlantic airship terminal.

Los Angeles' Propellors Active

Symbol of America's withdrawal from lighter-than-air service is the Los Angeles dirigible, which, on July 11, 1934, was condemned as unsafe, and since then has been moored at Lakehurst. Yet even the Los Angeles did not fold its wings; its engines were daily tuned; it was kept in trim.

A Gloomy Record

American enthusiasm goaded by the Hindenburg now inclines to support recommissioning of the earth-locked Los Angeles. America's abandonment of airships resulted from a tragic record of accidents that include such catastrophes as the following:

The United States dirigible Akron, American built, crashed in an electrical storm off the New Jersey Coast, April 4, 1933; 73 casualties.

The U. S. dirigible Shenandoah, American built, was wrecked in a storm in Ohio, on Sept. 3, 1925; 14 fatalities.

The U. S. dirigible Roma, Italian built, crashed in flames near Hampton Roads on Feb. 21, 1922. It hit a high tension wire; 34 casualties.

Confidence Shaken

These and other catastrophies unseated national confidence in America's ability to build and operate the dirigible. Germany's consistent success with the Graf Zeppelin made it impossible, however, to argue that the dirigible was in itself an impractical craft. Britain has abandoned dirigibles after its R-101 crashed over France.

Last January the special science advisory board appointed by Secretary Swanson to study the airship issue unanimously opposed the ban upon them. It advocated a cautious policy whereby America should use the first dirigible to be built as an experiment until its safety for naval and commerical purposes was established.

China—Uneasy at Japan's Army Moves

The Far East, perhaps, has read the lesson of the Italo-Ethiopian war two ways.

China fears that Japan, intrigued by Italy's strong-armed imperialism, will imitate the Fascists.

Japan has apprehensions that China, inspired by Ethiopia's courageous defense against overwhelming odds, will imitate the Black Kingdom and finally stand up against Japanese encroachments.

Japan, perhaps, started reciting its lesson by sending 7500 troops into China to reinforce its Tientsin and Peiping garrisons.

Japan has denied responsibility for the influx of illicit goods from Manchoukuan and Japanese ports into North China, but many eyewitnesses declare the present smuggling operations would be impossible without Japanese protection.

Nanking authorities displayed resignation in the face of Japan's dispatch of new troops into China. Increased Japanese pressure upon the Hopei-China political council was termed inevitable.

America and Great Britain, having heavy investments in Northern China, and hoping for lucrative markets, are, of course, vitally interested in any Japanese move that threatens to extend Japanese influence in Asia.

Blum—Reopens U. S. Debt Issue

Paris — Léon Blum, leader of the French Socialist Party, and probably next Premier of France, has expressed the hope that France and the United States might resolve all misunderstandings over the war debt issue. Deemed by many a closed chapter and a barrier between Washington and Paris, the war debt question was reopened by Blum in such vague terms that controversy arose over his meaning.

The Evidence

Yet he spoke of dealing with the whole matter, even though France has deemed it closed; he spoke of a better understanding of the Hoover moratorium and the Dawes Plan as the machinery for settling the issue; he spoke of the harm to French probity and French morale resulting from failure to honor its debt signature. Then he voiced his conviction that in all matters the signatures on international agreements and contracts must be observed scrupulously.

All this speaking, plus the possibility that Edouard Herriot, champion of debt payments, is likely to be the next Foreign Minister, seemed to add up to the conclusion that Blum contemplated seeking some kind of understanding with the United States on war debts.

Envoys at Peiping Stirred by Japan's Strong Garrison

PEIPING, May 16 (AP)—American and other foreign diplomats began a study today of the serious situation arising from Japan's strengthening of its North China garrisons, which caused the Nanking Government to protest to Tokyo.

Diplomats pointed out the Boxer Protocol, concluded after the Chinese uprising of 1900, permitted Japan and other signatories to bring in only protective forces.

Slight Increase of Japanese

Japan's present North China troop strength of nearly 10,000, diplomats emphasized, was sufficient to occupy strategic air fields, railroad stations and Great Wall passes.

In connection with a Japanese military attache's statement that the reinforcements were required to protect an increasing number of Japanese residents in North China, foreign diplomats declared no danger existed.

The number of Japanese nationals here has been augmented only slightly in recent years.

No Red Activities

Diplomatic sources said no "incident" had occurred to warrant such a large force as was formed by the arrival yesterday of 7600 additional Japanese troops.

The Boxer Protocol allows only sufficient soldiers to protect embassies and consulates in Peiping and to guarantee safe passage of nationals between Peiping, Tientsin and the sea.

Both Peiping and Tientsin have been normal, with no disturbances, no Communist activities in this area and no threats to foreign interests or lives.

Soviet Charges Japanese With Frontier Attack

MOSCOW, May 16, (AP)—A new incident on the Manchoukuan border, Soviet advices said today, broke the quiet on the Far Eastern frontiers which Russia insisted on as a prerequisite to an investigation with Japan of boundary disputes.

An official Soviet News Agency dispatch from Khabarovsk, Far Eastern Siberia, said a Soviet border patrol was subjected to fire Wednesday from the Manchoukuan side of the frontier.

The Soviet dispatch said a squad of 25 Japanese soldiers, taking a position across the frontier from a Soviet five-man patrol near Novokiyevsk, directed persistent fire against the Soviet patrol from a hilltop.

A Human Viewpoint Of Living on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

of toilers to another, I found a timekeeper who located Dewey Robinson. He quit his desk quickly, gazing ahead with a trace of apprehension to see who it was that wanted to talk with him.

Bright, friendly and even-tempered, you see men like Dewey Robinson every day at business, in the factory, or at the lodge. The goal of my hunt for a man on relief proved simply a young native American, who had had a good job, been buying his own home, and going along cozily until the depression.

Steps to Relief

He had been a cog in a mass production machine—a minor executive in the making of electrical equipment, employed by a manufacturing subsidiary of one of the country's larger corporations. Inquiry at the concern later brought the report that Robinson had left with a very good record, and that only lack of work had let him out. He was given a termination allowance of $166.55, part of the $2,000,000 the company distributed to employees when dropped during the depression.

It was five months before he asked for relief. He was persuaded by friends in his Masonic lodge who saw he had no other choice.

"Yes, I'll tell you the story of how I came to be on relief, if it will help in understanding the relief situation," Robinson said without fidgeting. "It may do somebody some good."

(To be continued Monday)

Civil Service Positions Face Threat in New Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ployees, also, who are scheduled to come under Civil Service, would be barred from it.

Several Attacks

This would happen under the new Deficiency Appropriation Bill. It has passed the House and will come shortly before the Senate. This bill has not one, but a number of attacks on the Civil Service within it. Chief of these is a provision specifically exempting from civil service provisions all the employees who will help keep the CCC running from July 1 to March 31, 1937, under the $308,000,000 appropriation.

This bill menaces workers already under Civil Service in the following manner: Some 4725 employees in the soil conservation service, who were brought under the merit system last December, are paid out of CCC funds. It is now discovered that under a joker in the new bill they would be wrenched out of their merit-system status and thrust back again into politics, just in time to reward the faithful prior to the national election. The anti-civil service CCC provision would attend to this.

Congressmen Protest

It was on Dec. 26 that the Civil Service Commission finally ruled that the 4725 soil conservation workers should come under the same civil service benefits, although paid out of emergency funds, as the rest of the conservation workers. The law took effect next day over the protest of Democratic Congressmen, who saw a whole treeful of patronage plums lost by the provision. Now they are out to cut the tree down, if they have to, to get the plums.

But this is only the beginning of the deficiency bill's extension of the patronage drive.

The second major development is the effect it may have on 4200 additional CCC workers who were expected to be brought under the merit system. Here again, the workers are CCC boys who were scheduled to take competitive examinations to fill permanent jobs in the forest service. President Roosevelt last year backed the proposal. The examinations were announced this week, and it is said that 25,000 ambitious boys are ready to take them. But now comes the deficiency bill with its ugly rider, which is similarly interpreted as barring the forest service jobs from CCC youths.

A third major attack on the merit system is also cloaked in the pending bill. The Social Security Board is endangered by it.

By a piece of ambiguous English, the item of $12,400,000 allowed to the board to compile a list of all persons affected by the old-age benefit program, is said to exempt from civil service all workers hired for the enumeration. Approximately 4000 persons will be taken for the work. They will be employed for a few months in the field, with the peak scheduled for September and October, just before the election.

John G. Winant, board chairman, a Republican, has announced his desire to maintain civil service rules, though given the opportunity to dodge them. But Murray Latimer, director of the Old-Age Benefits Bureau, asked at the House hearings if employees would be taken from civil service, only replied that "we hope so at the moment." Henry P. Seidemann of the Brookings Institution, who is organizing the board, hoped workers would come from civil service. But nobody is certain about it.

With this loophole in the law, the officials will be subjected to tremendous pressure to find patronage posts, even though they may desire to maintain civil service standards. The board officials expect to bring one third of the temporary workers into the permanent organization. If these are civil service workers the merit principle will be carried into the parent-organization. But if they are the ordinary patronage appointees, it will mean that by just that number political spoilsmen have invaded the big social security body.

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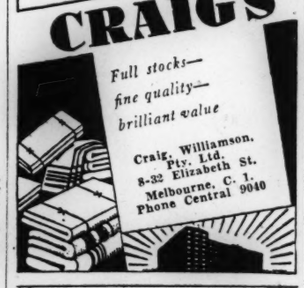
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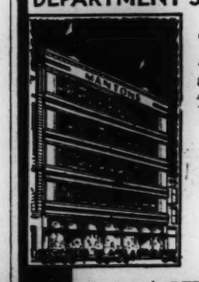
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Naval Treaty Hastened For Senate Ratification

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Soviet Russia, informed British sources said today, is ready to start naval conversations with Great Britain without any reservations.

The object of the negotiations, which competent observers expected would soon begin, is the conclusion of an agreement to associate the Soviet Union with execution of the recently signed naval treaty between Britain, the United States and France.

Russia's reported willingness to begin conversations without reservations was interpreted to mean that no preliminary demands will be raised by Moscow which might prejudice the success of the negotiations.

Exchanges between the British Foreign Office and the Russian Embassy have begun for the setting of a date for the naval talks.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Coincident with reports of fresh Japanese activity in China and following hints of projected Japanese naval expansion, the Senate today prepared to rush to early ratification at the urgent request of the State Department the naval treay of 1936, signed in London on March 25 last.

The Foreign Relations Committee reported the document favorably this morning after only one day of consideration in secret session. It is planned to take it up on Monday and ratify it if possible that same day.

Anglo-American Solidarity

While no official explanation is vouchsafed for such unprecedented speed in Senate consideration of an important international treaty, both United States State Department and British Foreign Office are known to consider that the treaty has considerable value so far as the Far Eastern problem is concerned in view of the impression it gives of Anglo-American solidarity on naval matters.

Japan is not a signatory to the treaty. But any Japanese naval construction outside the provisions of the treaty would place Japan in the position of responsibility for overturning the modest accomplishments of the signatory powers toward naval limitations. This is true to a slight degree now, but would be more so once the document is formally ratified and ready to supplant existing treaties the moment they expire at the end of the current year.

Anglo-American Understanding

Just how much of Anglo-American understanding exists no one knows outside the inner circle of diplomacy. There may be no substance to the assumption whatever. But the fact remains that the appearance has been established by a succession of incidents in connection with the preparation of the naval treaty.

First was the prompt decision of both the British and American delegations at the conference in London to continue with their efforts after Japan withdrew. This came as both a major surprise and a great disappointment to Japan and gave their delegates, rightly or wrongly, the impression that the two English-speaking powers were close indeed to each other on naval questions.

American Influence in Far East

Second was the exchange of letters coincident with the signing of the treaty in which England formally recognized and accepted the doctrine of potential naval parity with the United States. Even more than the first incident, this exchange of letters is of significance primarily in the Far East.

The American navy is not taken seriously into consideration in current European affairs. It is a vital factor in the Far East, and its significance out there is in direct proportion to the amount of potential co-operation between the United States and Great Britain.

Viewed in terms, therefore, of its effect on Japanese opinion, the early ratification of the Naval Treaty by the Senate is a matter of major significance. It will serve as one more instance in the succession mentioned marking the course of Anglo-American understanding.

Barrier Interposed

The existence or absence of any such understanding makes all the difference to Japan between freedom of action in the Far East and a barrier which she is presumably not powerful enough to sweep aside. Neither England nor the United States could alone stop Japan's expansion. But the two together can. Failure, or even delay, in ratification of the treaty by the United States would destroy the impression of such solidarity. Prompt ratification enhances it.

Recalling Manchuria

Further appreciation of the potential significance of today's developments is shed by a study of the background of the Far Eastern situation. Japanese expansion in Manchuria occurred at a time when Anglo-American relations were halting, and respective foreign policies often at cross purposes. In proportion as this condition has changed Japanese advance has slowed down.

So far as the strictly domestic Senate situation is concerned, the Senate's action on the treaty is remarkable.

Favorable Reports Speeded

Never before in modern American history has an important international treaty been accepted by the committee so swiftly. The committee met the delegates who drafted the treaty for a few minutes two days ago. Yesterday it spent two hours hearing their explanations. Today it decided it had heard all it needed, and reported the measure.

Such cursory action is particularly significant in view of the fact that Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, veteran champion of non-entanglement in foreign problems, is a member of the committee, as is also Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho. Both have been prominent in opposing every treaty since the World War which would have associated the United States with other nations in international action.

Heavy Cruisers Holiday

Senator Johnson was strongly opposed to the naval treaty of 1922, under which the United States accepted a limit on the number of heavy cruisers it might build and agreed to put a certain proportion of its total cruiser tonnage into smaller ships of the type favored by England.

He said yesterday, however, that he had no serious objection to the present treaty, even though it provides a five-year holiday in heavy cruisers.

The committee's action was immediately hailed as a tribute to the skill of the American delegates at the London Conference. However, it is also recognized that the treaty contains so little in the form of specific limitation on future American action as to be almost outside the realm of controversy.

Ratification Expected

The strongest criticism is expected from those who want more limitation and not less. And yet the omissions from the treaty scarcely constitute grounds for an adverse vote. It will be attacked as too weak from one side and as evidence of a secret understanding with England from the other. But its prompt ratification is both predicted and expected.

Ratification before adjournment will bring the new treaty into force on Jan. 1, 1937, and prevent any gap between expiration of the old and inauguration of the new.

All naval ratios come to an end, as do all quatitative limitations when the old treaties expire. But in place of the quantitative limitations, the new treaty provides for the definite channeling of new naval construc-

...shing ships may be built
...n 8000 tons and 17,500 tons.

...ferred to Ratio System

All battleships must stop at a limit of 35,000 tons. In other words, the opportunity for "freak" or surprise types of ships is vastly reduced and some stability provided in the naval situation.

Possibly even more important, although its value cannot yet be fully estimated, is provision for advance notification of all new naval construction and for exchange of full information.

This device is calculated to eliminate the element of uncertainty and rumor, and to provide opportunity for extensive international discussion on pending new construction. Whether it will act as a serious deterrent to a naval race is open to question. Sponsors of the treaty believe it will be even more effective than the abandoned ratio system.

Passengers Are Rescued From Ship in Fog

SEATTLE, Wash., May 16 (AP)—Rescued in fog so thick their lifeboats were hidden from each other, the 143 passengers and part of the crew of the foundering steamship North Sea were sped to shelter in View Cove and Rose Inlet, southern Alaska, Thursday night.

The steamship, which early Thursday morning ran aground on Marsh Point, Prince of Wales Island, floated free and then started sinking. Her pumps were controlling a rapid leak. The Northland Transportation Company of Seattle, owners of the ship, said Capt. A. W. Nickerson of the North Sea reported no salvage assistance necessary and that removal of the passengers and enough crew men to man the lifeboats was merely a "precautionary measure."

The First Fokker

What a Change in 25 Years

Anthony H. G. Fokker in His First Airplane Which He Built in the Years 1910 and 1911 and in Which He Taught Himself to Fly

Boost in Tax On Incomes To 5 P. C. Favored

(Continued from Page 1)

bring groups together, and in general marshal the forces of the Administration behind what still remain the two cardinal points of the Roosevelt tax program.

The Simple Requirements

These are, simply:

1. That the tax program shall be big enough to meet the original sum asked by the Treasury for permanent and temporary revenue.

2. That the theory of a tax on undistributed corporate earnings shall be incorporated into the law, in no matter how abbreviated a form.

The feeling is that, ultimately, these two ideas will succeed and the Administration will have its way, and meanwhile the striking human drama is going on behind the scenes of the Finance Committee, as the discussions progress.

These discussions undoubtedly are bearing fruit. Administration senators are feeling in the direction of an agreement which they will lay before the Senate in any case, if the committee itself does not achieve a decision.

Trend to Modification

At present the trend is in the direction of widespread modification of the original House plan, in the following ways:

1. Scrap the House plan to raise some $600,000,000 in revenue solely by a steeply graduated tax on undistributed corporation profits. Instead, substitute surtaxes putting this proposal into effect in modified form.

2. Retain the present system of corporation income taxes, but at modified rates, instead of dropping it all together, under the House plan.

In other words, outside of the conservative Republican group in the committee, to which is added one or two conservative Democrats like Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, the question has boiled down to one of degree among the others.

The Surplus Tax Problem

It is a question of how far the tax on undistributed corporation earnings shall be applied. In this connection the general indorsement of the corporation profits tax plan by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague in New York is receiving attention, for he also concluded that the general plan was "reasonable," but emphasized that the problem is one of rates.

Lewis W. Douglas, former New Deal budget director, who is following developments carefully and who is opposed to the corporation savings tax, yet agrees that Treasury officials have played with the idea for 16 years. They have abandoned it, he states, because of the difficulty of collection.

The Harrison and Connally compromise proposals give an indication of the most likely center of agreement, if the committee succeeds in agreeing on anything, which Senator Harrison seemingly begins to doubt. Though the two plans are somewhat different, the Harrison proposal gives the general idea.

The New Plan

1. Instead of the present graduated corporation income tax of 12½ per cent to 15 per cent, a flat 15 per cent tax would be imposed.

2. On top of that a system of surtaxes would be imposed, graduated so as to fall most heavily on corporations withholding the largest amount of profits from stockholders. Specifically, the Harrison plan would put a surtax on all corporation earnings above the first 30 per cent. The surtax would be 30 per cent on that portion of undistributed income between 30 and 40 per cent of total; 35 per cent between 40 and 50; and 45 per cent on income over 50 per cent of total. Certain exemptions would be given to small corporations.

In general, it seems certain that corporations are going to be subjected to big new taxes. The mood of Congress is to respect Mr. Roosevelt's total revenue requirements, election or not. Within these limits, it is the task of astute politicians like smiling "Pat" Harrison to put the jig-saw puzzle together.

Films Censored at Entry By Australian Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Censorship of films at time of importation is to be continued, the principal cinematograph companies operating in this state having been informed that the reappointment of the censorship board has been decided upon under the Customs Cinematograph Films regulations for a further period of three years.

Veteran Airplane Builder Honored In Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, May 16—Twenty-five years of progress in aviation were marked here today in commemoration of the fact that on May 16, 1911, Anthony H. G. Fokker, an airplane constructor, at Gonsenheim, near Mainz (Germany), gave proof of his ability to fly and so won an international airman's certificate. This actually was handed to him on June 7 by the German Aero Club.

Then a youth of 21, Mr. Fokker made his flights in the "Spider," an airplane designed and built by himself, and the first automatically stable Fokker plane. It was equipped with a four-cylinder, 50-horsepower, water-cooled Argus engine.

Between this primitive one-man machine and the Fokker F. 36, which now carries a crew of four and 32 passengers daily between Amsterdam and Berlin and London, is a quarter century in which aviation has grown from a period of breakneck acrobatics to the fast and safe means of transportation it is today.

Young Anthony Fokker's "Spider" was the first of a series of ever bigger and faster airplanes, both commercial and military, bearing his name. He organized a staff of aeronautical engineers, who made the Netherlands and the Fokker works of foremost importance in aviation. Nearly all military and naval planes, both in the Netherlands and in Netherlands India, have been built by them, while the Royal Dutch Airlines, the world's longest air route, with its 9000-miles line between Amsterdam and Batavia, uses Fokker machines.

It is recalled here that 25 years ago Mr. Fokker in his "Spider" flew round the Saint Bavo Church of Haarlem, where his parents lived. That was considered a mighty "stunt" in those days and elderly people shook their heads disapprovingly, muttering that "there ought to be a law against such dangerous tomfoolery." But today the press and the public here unite in unanimous praise for the young daredevil who had a knack for airplane construction.

Red Cross Refusal Of Gas Masks To Negus Stirs Geneva

GENEVA, May 16 (AP)—League of Nations circles were surprised last night with the disclosure that the international Red Cross had refused to send gas masks to Ethiopia during the Italian invasion.

An official communication to the League said the Red Cross could not respond to an appeal from its Ethiopian branch because the request failed to specify the purpose for which the masks would be used.

This revelation, which created something of a sensation in Geneva, said the international organization could only furnish gas masks through its affiliated societies, for medical personnel or patients.

Its attitude, the committee emphasized, "must not be interpreted as passive acceptance of a method of warfare which it has never ceased to condemn."

The Red Cross also announced it had accepted the task of investigating all charges of inhuman warfare as suggested by Italy.

Publication of a lengthy accusation by Italy against Great Britain for alleged sale of "dum dum" bullets to Ethiopia has been delayed, the Red Cross asserted, for technical reasons. Great Britain's reply has already been prepared, it was said.

Gag Laws Assailed By Peace Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 16—Legislation curbing free speech was attacked by Dr. Earl N. Griggs of Berkeley, Calif., at an Emergency Peace Campaign meeting held here recently. A local peace committee was organized at the meeting, with the Rev. Clay E. Palmer as chairman.

"One of the greatest crises in this country arises," Dr. Griggs declared, "from 14 different gag laws passed by the States."

Dealing with the argument that war promotes business activity and brings about increased purchasing power, he remarked: "The direct and indirect cost of the last war is estimated at $337,000,000,000—for which we got in this country 21,000 new millionaires. That's a mighty high price to pay for millionaires."

Methodists Name Congo Missionary African Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 16—Methodist Episcopal delegates to the general conference elected the Rev. Dr. John M. Springer, superintendent of the Congo mission, to the post of Missionary Bishop with jurisdiction limited to Africa. He will be consecrated Sunday afternoon and assigned to the Episcopal residence in Salisbury, Rhodesia, Africa. Bishop-Elect Springer is 62 and has spent his entire ministry in missionary work in Africa, going out in 1901. He is the fourth generation of clergymen, his great-grandfather, Isaac Scarritt, having preached the first Protestant sermon in Fort Dearborn, now Chicago.

Dr. Springer, with his wife, who was a mission school teacher in Rhodesia, has reduced both the Chikaranga and Luunda languages to writing and translated Bible portions in them.

Explains Situation

"Your disarmament was only the beginning of another armament," said the Rev. Dr. Otto Melle, principal of Methodist Theological College, Frankfurt am Main, Ger., in speaking to a special section today.

Dr. Melle is president of the Free Church Federation in Germany and spoke of the religious situation. "Because so many people there are taking National Socialism with all the fervor of a religion," he said, "we see in it a reason for its great strength, and at the same time, we see a danger for religion." His explanation for the church difficulties in Germany was in their support by the state, saying that in Prussia alone the church costs the state 200,000,000 marks a year. Naturally paying this much from public money the state assumes a right to direct the church, he continued. "Our free churches have not been interfered with in any way, for we have never wanted anything from the state, nor would we on principle accept anything from the state were it offered. The solution of the church and state question is separation as worked out in the United States."

Frequent Turnovers

Too-frequent pastoral turnovers among Methodist ministers has been discussed by the Committee on Itinerancy, it is hoped this condition will be corrected by legislation. It has been customary to raise the question of the retention of a pastor's services for another year at every annual meeting. This makes for restlessness and uneasiness. The report adopted, while not curtailing free expression of a congregation where there is dissatisfaction, prevents raising the question of pastoral tenure except when the officials, the pastor or the higher church authorities desire.

Efforts were being made to raise the minimum standards of ministerial education, but objections were raised by those on home and foreign mission fields and in remote and undeveloped sections. Speakers felt that pastoral charges where inadequate and well-trained ministers were reluctant to go would be without leadership if the standards were raised too high.

Many Lack Degree

While most city ministers and many town and country pastors have college degrees and three years of post-graduate theological study, there are many whose academic preparation has been little, but whose training has been received through a four-year conference study course taught and examined by fully trained ministers. Action was taken to accept no more candidates after 1938 for ministerial orders who have not at least been graduated from college. Conferences were given authority to set for themselves higher standards than this.

A petition from the Methodist conferences of the Boston area was lodged with the important Episcopacy Committee today requesting the return of Bishop Charles Wesley Burns to this area to which he was assigned four years ago. The appeal states that the area council in regular session and every annual conference has made such a request and states: "Bishop Burns is greatly loved among us for his own sake, deeply appreciated for his work's sake, and earnestly desired for the sake of the area, and for his fellowship, inspiration and leadership." It is signed by James Nelson Seaver, New Hampshire conference; Wesley Kelley, Vermont conference; Lewis O. Hartman, New England conference; Arthur A. Callaghan, Maine conference; James V. Claypool, New England southern conference; John P. Bengston, eastern Swedish conference; Charles M. Windells, eastern German conference.

Red Cross and Junior Branch See Enlarging World Vision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 16—While their elders worry over the possibility of future wars, young people in 52 nations enrolled in the Junior Red Cross are energetically at work making freindships through correspondence and exchange of gifts across national boundaries, firmly expecting this "network of communication among youth" eventually to establish peace.

Boy and girl delegates to the national Junior Red Cross convention here this week gave enthusiastic reports of the activities of their school councils in behalf of better understanding among the children of the world. Some 16,000,090 young people, they stated, are enrolled in this junior branch of the Red Cross begun 17 years ago and now flourishing in most of the civilized world.

Correspondence Makes Friends

Through the great amount of correspondence now being carried on among Junior Red Cross members in different countries, "unbreakable friendships" are being established, declared Albert Funk, a La Crosse, Wis., schoolboy who spoke for these youngsters who are participating in this international enterprise.

The language barriers have been vaulted with the aid of the international Red Cross organization which has set up a central translating bureau in Paris. The translating service is rendered particularly for school albums, which children from schools in one nation send to schools in another.

What international correspondence means to an American girl was brought home to the convention when Jane Howland, another La Crosse high school student told of her own education through this Red Cross activity.

Felix Is Entertained

Jane had helped grade school children of her city to prepare albums of American pictures to send to children abroad, and she had studied with the keenest interest the albums foreign children had sent to the schools of La Crosse. What was her surprise, on scanning one of them sent from Central Europe, to see the familiar visage of an American comic strip character, Felix the Cat, obviously clipped from a Czechoslovakian newspaper.

Suddenly she realized that children are much the same the world over.

"So a little boy from La Crosse, Wis., and a little boy from Kostany, Czechoslovakia, read the same funny papers," commented Jane. She was impressed, too, when she gazed upon some pressed flowers enclosed in an album sent by German children. They were flowers familiar to gardens in her own home, she said, and they seemed so American!

Enlarges Personal Vision

The albums, and the correspondence which young people try to carry on for periods of from three to five years, have important educational value, Jane told her convention listeners.

"We learn that militarism is not the only feeling that exists in foreign countries. They also have a love of nature and of art. In our ordinary training we miss the beautiful and good side of a country; but when we are given the opportunity to develop friendships with the children of another country, we see this other side. And this new viewpoint means just a little more to us, because we, ourselves, have established it.

"With such a feeling existing between children today, it is not hard to understand why international peace should be possible 50 years from now."

Scrapbooks for World

Youngsters from Vincennes, Ind., told how their council prepared albums of American student life to send to boys and girls in the schools of Vincennes, France. They had also sent scrapbooks to Poland and Japan.

A girl from Memphis, Tenn., told of receiving a portfolio from the school correspondents in the Philippines, and discovering, through illustrations in it, that these far-off children were studying Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," even as they were at that very time.

Money poured by Junior Red Cross members into the National Children's Fund is financing ventures in international friendship, reported Betty Bachofner, Newark, N. J. delegate.

The fund has also supported a much-needed vocational school in Albania established after the World War, and it has made possible the international correspondence, said Alfred Gregoritch of New York.

Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, national director of the American Junior Red Cross, said:

"Already more than 16,000,000 children and youths belong to the Junior Red Cross in 52 nations. These numbers are not negligible. It is not inconceivable that they may in the course of time change the whole trend of world history."

CHICAGO, May 16—A tendency for the Red Cross to expand its activities from what the public thinks of as "first aid" in time of war or disaster to a social program broad enough to include prevention of casualties and eventually war itself was seen in the four-day convention of the American National Red Cross, which closed here May 14.

More and more it became clear as leaders discussed the many aspects of Red Cross work that they have come to see this big organization with 4,000,000 American members and with its affiliates in 60 nations, as a force with tremendous potentialities for world understanding and its outgrowth, peace.

Members were particularly impressed with the address given by the president of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Norman Sommerville, who spoke on "The Red Cross as an International Factor."

Next to Church

Mr. Sommerville placed the Red Cross next to the church and education as one of the three great uniting forces in the world today. In the 16 years since the World War, when the Red Cross decided to broaden its policy to include various new types of service, it has united people in 60 nations without regard to race, color or creed, Mr. Sommerville pointed out.

Some 2200 delegates attended this national convention, and among them were 635 boys and girls, official representatives of Junior Red Cross Councils in the United States. The young people conducted their own convention and sent two speakers to the senior convention to report their activities.

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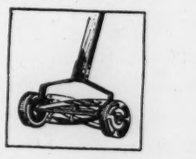
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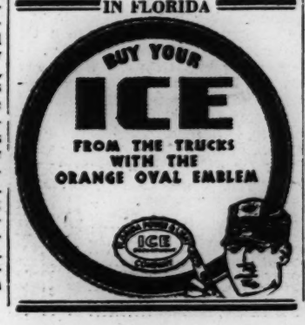

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Crimson Freshmen Wind Up Season—Patty Berg Posts 77 in British Golf Today

Bridget Newall Leads Southport Qualifiers

By the Associated Press

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 16—With most of the American stars still out, Bridget Newall, a 24-year-old British girl, took the lead in the British Women's Golf Championship by shooting a 74, one under par, for a total of 152.

The defending champion, Wanda Morgan, also served notice that she is on her game by adding a 76 to her 78 of yesterday for a total of 154.

Miss Glutting Scores a 77

Patty Berg, the 18-year-old Minneapolis star, played steadily today and posted a 77 for a total of 156, and Charlotte Glutting, South Orange, N. J., who soared to an 82 yesterday, had 77 today for a total of 159.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City veteran, was half way around in 39 when a high wind suddenly blew up and she scrambled the rest of the way home in 43 strokes for an 82 and a total of 161.

A heavy overnight rain subsided into a slight drizzle here today as the first dozen pairs started off on the final 18-hole qualifying round.

The rain and late starting times favored the Americans, who found some trouble yesterday in holding their pitches on the green. Local weather prophets looked for the rain to cease by noon. Patty Berg was first out.

Texan No Longer "Forgotten"

Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, the American from Fort Worth, Texas, who was ignored by the galleries yesterday while she was leading the field with a par 75, was the center of attraction this morning as she practiced before leaving the first tee. She was among the late starters.

With 63 in the field having shot 86 or better in the first qualifying round, it was estimated that 170 would be good enough to enter the match-play rounds Monday, when the low 64 qualifiers start the elimination rounds.

All the Americans, with the exception of Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., who had a 90 yesterday, seemed certain to qualify.

Uses Only One Club In Championship

By the Associated Press

Southport, Eng., May 16

ATTIRED in trousers and using only one club, Glorin Minoprio, a Frenchwoman, today toured the Southport and Ainsdale course in 84 strokes, which, with her 90 of yesterday, may qualify her for the match play rounds in the British women's championship.

The club, which looks somewhat like a midiron, is especially difficult to use successfully in the sand, but she was in three traps this morning and managed to get out without too much trouble.

Yale's Golf Team Defeats Dartmouth

GREENWICH, Conn., May 16 (AP)—Yale's golf team triumphed over Dartmouth, 9 to 0, yesterday and annexed the New England intercollegiate championship. It was a play-off match.

Today the Sons of Eli will meet Princeton in the finals for the Eastern Intercollegiate League title.

The overwhelming victory by the Yale golfers yesterday was in the nature of a surprise, since two weeks ago the Dartmouth club-swingers defeated the Blue, 5 to 4, and had lost only to Holy Cross. The summaries:

Hero Eshelman defeated D. G. Porter, 1 up; John Levinson, defeated G. G Skyes, 5 and 3; Paul Jamison defeated A. H. Bliss, 2 and 1; Robert Fisher defeated R. H. Heneage, 1 up, (19 holes); Fred Allen defeated H. R. Heneage, 1 up; Tom Stockhausen defeated T. von Tackey, 4 and 2.

Best Ball: Fisher and Eshelman defeated R. H. Heneage and Porter, 1 up; Levinson and Jamison defeated Sykes and Bliss, 4 and 3; Allen and Stockhausen defeated R. H. Heneage and von Tackey, 3 and 2.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Terry, Giants.....	18	50	10	24	.480
Sullivan, Indians..	15	46	6	21	.457
Brubaker, Pirates..	14	53	9	23	.434
Di Maggio, Yankees	11	50	11	21	.420
Medwick, Cards...	24	102	13	41	.402
Bonura, White Sox	17	65	13	26	.400

College Football Results

Cornell 3, Colgate 0.

College Lacrosse Result

Penn State 8, Colgate 3.

Amusements

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Bees' Pilot Is Picking Cards To Take Flag

By Edwin Rumill

Although Frankie Frisch declined to take the floor yesterday and predict that his Cardinals will be heading the National League standing in the closing days of September, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees went to bat for him and voiced his unbiased opinion that the Cards would be right up there.

The club that wins the flag, says McKechnie, will be the club that beats the Chicago Cubs. And, he adds, the Cardinals have the team that can do it.

"They have everything," explained the Bees' pilot. "Pitching, punch and speed. And don't forget, Frankie Frisch is a great manager."

The Cardinals, however, haven't had things entirely their own way since coming into the East. They split a pair of games with the Dodgers in Brooklyn, one contest being postponed because of rain. Then they arrived in Boston yesterday and run into more trouble.

Cubs Here Tomorrow

The Bees, of course, are playing great ball. At their present pace they will make more trouble for the Cards, who end their series at National League Field today with a single game, and the Cubs, who open a three game engagement at the Beehive tomorrow. If the Bees had played ball in April the way they are playing in May, they would be at the top of the standing.

Speaking of the Cubs, about 12 days ago they were considered a cinch to walk away with the national race and romp to their second straight championship. It was figured the Giants had folded and the Cardinals didn't have enough reserve strength to stay in the running. Recent developments, however, have made the Cubs realize they're in for a fight. First, because their opponents aren't quite as weak as they supposed, and second, because they themselves evidently aren't quite as strong as figured.

On paper, the Cubs have the best team in the circuit. In fact, they look almost too good to be true. But their pitchers are not delivering as expected. Grimm has the same problem that is confronting Bill Terry, McKechnie, and several other managers — getting a pitcher who can finish a game. Lon Warneke, Grimm's ace hurler, has only one complete game to his credit. He pitched that more than three weeks ago.

Won 19 Last Year

So as the Chicago series approaches, the Bees are far more confident than when they first faced the champions in Chicago about two weeks back. On that occasion the Bruins won two straight games, although both were close and one went 10 innings. This time the Bees will just take the Cubs in stride. Last year, Chicago won 19 and lost 3 against Boston.

Before yesterday's victory over the Cardinals, which elevated the Bees into a fourth-place tie with the Cubs and turned the coming three-game series into a battle for first-division honors, Al Lopez, Boston's capable catcher, talked about Cardinal batters.

"There are some smart hitters on that club," said Lopez. "Pepper Martin, Joe Medwick and Frisch will pound any pitching. Medwick in particular is hard to pitch to. He'll strike out on a certain pitch today and tomorrow he'll smash that same pitch into the next county. His specialty is a high ball. If he has a weakness, it is a low ball. He can only hit low ones for doubles."

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced yesterday that in the future all home games of the Bees will start at 3 o'clock instead of 3:15. President Bob Quinn had a number of fans questioned as to their opinion of the matter and in every case the customer picked 3 o'clock as the better starting time.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	15	9	.625
New York	15	10	.600
Pittsburgh	14	10	.583
Chicago	12	13	.480
Boston	12	13	.480
Cincinnati	12	15	.444
Philadelphia	12	16	.429
Brooklyn	10	16	.385

Results May 15

Boston 7, St. Louis 5.
New York 2, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	9	.679
Boston	19	10	.655
Cleveland	16	10	.615
Chicago	12	10	.545
Washington	14	15	.483
Detroit	12	14	.462
Philadelphia	10	15	.400
St. Louis	4	23	.148

Results May 15

Cleveland 7, Boston 2.
Chicago 9, New York 7.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 5.
Washington 10, St. Louis 5.

After Twenty Straight Today

By a Staff Photographer

Left—Capt. Art Johns. Inset—Bob Gannett. Right—Coach Dolph Samborski

Unbeaten Nine Face Eli Today In Final Game

By Web Morse

Sometimes appearances are deceiving. Fred Mitchell, varsity coach, and Dolph Samborski, freshman coach, were dismayed and disappointed when they scanned the turnout for freshman baseball at Harvard. It certainly did not look promising then. But see what was happened! The yearlings must have resented the opinion of their coaches and proceeded to whirl through a season of 19 games without defeat and only one tie.

Today those Harvard youngsters are in New Haven to climax their season with the traditional rival, Yale. The Eli frosh have a pretty fair record behind them, having lost only one game in eight with a tie included. Perhaps it was fortunate for Harvard that the game with Worcester Academy was rained out the other day for the Worcester lads were leading in the second inning by a score of 9 to 2.

Coach Samborski, who directs Harvard intramural sports and taught baseball when Harvard conducted a summer coaching school for athletics, attributes no particular reason for the team success. "We had some good breaks," he asserts, "and of course we're hoping it lasts through this Yale game. I really think we would have been better off if we had taken a licking or two early in the season. This maintaining the string of no defeats is a strain."

Weeding-Out Process

After weeding out the early season material, Coach Samborski found enough versatile players to round out a good ball team, lacking in reserves, but equipped with two good pitchers and two others able to fill in. The Crimson has been fortunate in that the regulars have not needed much in the way of replacement. When the pitching did falter, the hitting came through, keeping the string intact.

Three members of the team are almost certain to break into the varsity lineup next year, Capt. Art Johns from Medford, second baseman; Uli Lupien of Chelmsford, first baseman, whose brothers preceded him as Harvard ball players, and Bob Gannett of Milton, center fielder. The other players are prospects but in need of more experience.

Reino Grondahl is the shortstop with Freddie Heckel, one of the few out-of-state boys — Wrightsville, Penna.—on third. Don Prouty doubles between starting pitcher and the outfield, and Harold (Slim) Curtiss is the other starting pitcher; he hails from Milford. Frank Foley, a Boston Latin product, and Hal Edinburgh from Brookline also pitch.

Flanking Gannett in center field are John Cunningham from Brookline in left, and Dick Galbraith of Exeter in right. Elliot Bacon, catcher, comes from Westbury, N. Y. Joe Soltz of Boston Latin and Paul Counihan of Cambridge are spares.

Regardless of Final Game

Although victory today over the Eli is necessary to make the season a great success, it hardly would be justice to judge entirely on this result should they happen to lose. Any school or college team that runs through 19 games without defeat has completed a great season of baseball, regardless of the final game.

These youngsters have more than kept pace with the varsity which is leading the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League with six straight victories. The freshmen record for 1936:

14 Gilman School	1
19 St. Alban's	7
12 Staunton M. A.	6
7 Mercersburg	3
15 Tufts	3
20 U. S. Naval T. S	8
6 Huntington School	2
11 Exeter	5
16 Thayer Academy	4
15 Milton Academy	2
7 Boston University	5
5 Brown	5
17 Dean Academy	10
8 St. Mark's	4
8 Nicholas Junior College	4
7 Andover	2
9 Holy Cross	8
6 Lawrence Academy	5
5 Boston Latin	2
13 Northeastern	4

Harvard Golfers Tie Holy Cross

Out of the 83 entrants representing 16 New England colleges, the second largest group to participate in the three-year-old intercollegiate golf championship, a total of 37 players quafified yesterday at the Oakley Country Club with score of 85 or better. The qualifying players will compete at 36 holes of medal play for the individual championship.

Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross sophomore, led the field of golfers with a card of 72 which not only won the medal in the qualifying round for the New England intercollegiate championship, but it was the means of bringing his college in to a tie with Harvard for the team title.

Leading the Crimson team was George Enos with a 78, and following close behind with 79s were five teamamtes. Norman Mendelson, Nat Pierce, Manfield Branigan, Fred Olson, and Lyn Lardner. The qualifiers for today's matches are:

Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross	36	36	72
Charles B. Round, Brown	39	36	75
Gerry Anderson, Holy Cross	40	37	77
George Enos, Harvard	38	40	78
Lyn Lardner, Harvard	40	39	79
Norman Mendelson, Harvard	40	39	79
N. N. Pierce, Harvard	41	38	79
Mansfield Branigan, Harvard	40	39	79
Fred Olson, Harvard	38	41	79
Peter Murphy, B. C.	41	38	79
Bob Hunter, Harvard	42	38	80
R. W. Sides Jr., Harvard	42	38	80
R. J. Ozol, M. I. T.	43	38	81
David Burke, R. I.	42	39	81
R. I. Taylor, R. I.	40	41	81
R. C. Kellogg, Bowdoin	43	38	81
David Brown, R. I.	41	41	82
Don Prouty, Norwich	45	37	82
W. C. Lagan, Harvard	45	37	82
George Hafeli, Holy Cross	45	38	83
J. R. Kelly, Norwich	43	40	83
Bob Reidy, Holy Cross	44	39	83
W. G. Dear, Brown	43	40	83
L. Wyman, New Hampshire	42	42	84
Gerald Collins, Tufts	44	40	84
Gene Thaney, Holy Cross	41	43	84
R. M. Ryan, Harvard	43	42	85
P. Sullivan, M. I. T.	40	45	85
Herb Goodwin, M. I. T.	43	42	85
Paul McGrady, B. C.	40	45	85
Louis Allis, Harvard	43	42	85
R. D. Boardman, Harvard	44	41	85
John Staz, Holy Cross	44	41	85
Ed. Furbush, B. C.	43	42	85
John Gibson, B. U.	44	41	85
Frank Paglia, Holy Cross	43	42	85

College Tennis Results

Brown 5, Tufts 4.
Dartmouth 7, Columbia 2.
Delaware 5, Western Maryland 4.
Gustavus Adolphus 7, Hamline 2.
Indiana 5, Indiana S. T. 2.
Iowa State 6, Iowa S. T. 0.
Kansas 5, Nebraska 1.
Michigan State 5, Kentucky 4.
Nebraska Wesleyan 5, Doane 1.
Williams 8, Trinity 1.

College Golf Results

Amherst 6½, Colgate 2½.
Nebraska 9½, Kansas 8½.
Notre Dame 10½, Ohio State 7½.
Yale 9, Dartmouth 0.

Lewis, Di Maggio Are Class Among Freshman Stars

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The American League's "baby," Buddy Lewis, and its most highly advertised rookie, Joe Di Maggio, are prancing out in front of the other freshmen hopefuls after the first month of the baseball season. Lewis, at 19 the youngest player in the major leagues, is Washington's third baseman, while "Di Mag," as fans are beginning to tag the Pacific Coast flash, is an outfielder for the New York Yankees.

The gangling Senator infielder, tossed into the big show after only one year of minor league seasoning, has fielded well and is hitting at a fast .378 clip—virtually tied with "Di Mag" and far ahead of other first-year entries.

The youngster, who throws right and bats left, has earned his spurs under two handicaps. Afield, everything he does is compared with "what would Bluege have done" and old Ossie can do no wrong here where they figure him the best fielder ever to step around the hot corner.

At bat, he's had to face southpaw hurlers in half his games as rivals send left-handers against the Senator's top-heavy, left-swinging lineup.

Mike Kreevich, up from Kansas City, has played left field and led off the batting order for the Chicago White Sox, while James Joseph Gleeson, given a full chance when Bruce Campbell was forced out of the Cleveland lineup by illness, has shown speed afield and has come through with some timely taps at bat, although both he and Kreevich have averages considerably below .300.

Russell Dixon Peters, a youngster up from Albany, turned in a fine job for the Athletics at third base while the veteran Frank Higgins was out. Another newcomer with the A's, although hardly a rookie, is George Puccinelli, who has been slapping the ball around the .375 mark.

Boussus Defeats Perry In Franco-British Match

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Christian Boussus, France's ranking tennis star, upset Fred Perry of England, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2, in the annual Franco-British team matches today. Boussus broke through Perry's service in the ninth game to gain the decisive advantage in the first set, dropped the second after a struggle and then polished off the British ace in the third.

Jacques Brugnon and Marcel Bernard also scored victories for the French in singles. The veteran Brugnon defeated F. H. D. Wilde, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, and Bernard conquered C. R. D. Tuckey, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Dartmouth Wins at Tennis

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Dartmouth's tennis team, led by Paul Guibord, who on Thursday won the New England intercollegiate title, trounced Columbia, 7 to 2, yesterday. It was the concluding match of the season for the Lions. Guibord had little trouble winning his singles match from Ray Antignat, Columbia ace, 6—3, 6—4, but met an unexpected reverse in the doubles. The Guibord-Anderson team, winners of the New England doubles crown, dropped a stiff three-set match to Antignat, and Gilbert, collapsing in the final set to go down, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Williams Nine Wins, 5 to 0

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (AP)—Harry Stevens, Williams pitching star, held Trinity to five scattered hits yesterday as his teammates slammed out a 5-to-0 triumph over the Hartford collegians. The victors scored four of their runs in the last three innings. Moseley and D. Stearns rapped out two hits each, to lead the Williams attack. Patton twirled fine ball for the Blue and Gold, weakening toward the finish.

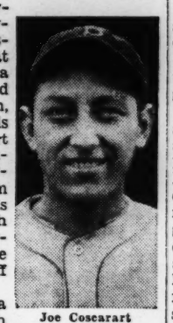
College Track Results

Wesleyan 74, Trinity 52.
Amherst 72, Williams 63.

Sporting Around The Hub

Bluff Called

MICKY HASLIN, the cocky little infielder who tried to bluff Bob Quinn into a salary increase, had his bluff called. Many ball players have discovered, to their disappointment, that crafty Bob isn't a man to be pushed around. Haslin, because of his failure to report to the Bees immediately following his shift from the Phillies, is now faced with the task of trying to oust Joe Coscarart off third base.



Joe Coscarart

Haslin was a third sacker with the Phillies, and it was as such that he was taken by the Bees, but in his absence Coscarart has played a steady game around the bag and the team has advanced to the first division of the National League. It would seem unwise for Manager Bill McKechnie to bench Coscarart at this time and insert Haslin.

The arrival of Haslin, however, actually strengthens the Bees' pitching staff. While the former Philly was missing McKechnie took Bobby Reis, from the pitching staff, for service as reserve infielder. Reis was as infielder when he reported to the Brooklyn Dodgers several years ago.

Here and There

Starting at the Cottage Farm Bridge this afternoon, three crew races will be held over the 1¾ mile Charles River course with the finish off the Union Boat Club . . . This Adams Cup Regatta brings together crews from Pennsylvania, Annapolis, Harvard and Massachusetts Technology . . . The freshman race comes first, followed by the junior varsity and varsity contests . . . The Massachusetts open golf tourney will have an international aspect, according to Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, who reports several Japanese professionals among the latest entries . . . The list closes May 20 . . . Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross sophomore, who won the qualifying medal round in the New England intercollegiate golf tourney at Oakley yesterday, will be a starter in the Bay State open, along with his brother Joe, Hartford professional . . . Wellesley College is erecting bleacher seats to accommodate at least 1000 spectators, behind the Mary Heminway Gymnasium, in preparation for the coming of the tennis professionals — Ellsworth Vines, Lester Stoefen, George Lott and Berkeley Bell next Tuesday afternoon.

B. U. Grounds Eagle

Boston University won its first victory in history over Boston College, yesterday, 16 to 11 . . . This series covers more than 25 years . . . The B. U batters knocked three Boston College pitchers from the box . . . The class of 1936 crew, stroked by Leslie Underhill, won the Wellesley college interclass races on Lake Waban last evening . . . Over 1000 students, parents and friends watched the regatta . . . Massachusetts Tech's varsity crew will select a captain this evening at the annual crew banquet in Hotel Victoria . . . William Powers of the Worcester North High School, 1935 runnerup, has been seeded No. 1 in the Massachusetts interscholastic tennis tourney, starting today at the Longwood Cricket Club and shifting later in the day to the Newton Center courts of the Newton High School . . . More than 70 entries, representing 13 schools, were received.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dolph Camilli, Phillies—Led attack against Cubs with four hits in four times at bat, including a homer and a triple.

Tony Cuccinello and Rupert Thompson, Bees—Got three hits each against Cardinals.

Hal Schumacher, Giants—Held Reds to five hits before retiring in ninth inning.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Got two doubles and two singles against Chicago White Sox.

Oral Hildebrand, Indians—Pitched six-hit ball as the Indians beat Red Sox 7-2.

Jim Weaver, Pirates—Allowed Dodgers only four hits.

Buck Newsom, Senators—Fanned 11 Browns.

Bob Johnson, Athletics—Got a homer and a double against Tigers.

College Baseball Scores

Bates 10, Maine 9.
Boston 16, Boston College 11.
Bucknell 6, Susquehanna 5.
Chicago 8, Ohio State 7.
East Stroudsburg 10, Ithaca 4.
Gustavus Adolphus 6, St. Olaf 2.
Holy Cross 20, Springfield 8.
Iowa 8, Wisconsin 6.
Lebanon Valley 13, Drexel 3.
Maryland 8, Wash. & Lee 7.
Minnesota 6, Northwestern 0.
N. Y. U. 7, Rutgers 6.
Panzer 9, Brooklyn 7.
Pennsylvania 14, Alumni 6.
Penn State 7, Colgate 4.
R. I. State 9, Upsala 4.
Vermont 1, Middlebury 0.
Williams 5, Trinity 0.

Belgium in Third Round

OSLO, Norw., May 16 (AP)—Belgium advanced to the third round of the European zone Davis Cup competition yesterday by winning one of the two concluding singles matches against Norway to take the tennis series, 3 to 2. Both drew first-round byes. A. Lacroix clinched the victory with a victory over F. Jensen 7—5, 6—2, 6—4. J. Haanes gained Norway's final triumph by beating Vanderrynde of Belgium, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7, 6—2

Germany Leads Hungary

DUSSELDORF, Ger., May 16 (AP)—Germany gained a 2-0 lead over Hungary yesterday in a second round Davis Cup series. Baron Gottfried von Cramm defeated Emil Gaborr, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, and Heiner Henkel trounced George Dallos, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Brown Elects Beasley

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16 (AP)—Herbert C. Beasley Jr. of Baltimore, Md., has been elected captain of the Brown freshman lacrosse team. He won his numerals in soccer last fall.

Grant, Mighty Atom of Tennis, Blows Up; No Use, He Says

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (AP)—The mighty atom of tennis "blew up" and said it wasn't much use.

Bryan "Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta, regarded by many as a martyr to tennis politics in the selection of active players on America's Davis Cup team, said he wasn't that at all. In his heart, he said, he knew well that he couldn't master the grass game like he has that on clay.

"What's the use of kidding ourselves and myself, in particular?" asked the tiny king of clay between puffs after a hard drill with red-headed Don Budge on The Merion Cricket Club grass courts. "I'm not myself on grass. Never will be. My game on grass and clay is as different as night and day. This talk about the Tennis Association disliking me is a lot of bunk. They are for me as much as any player on the squad. They want to win the cup back. All of us do. The other fellows look and are better on grass than I am, especially at this time of the year, so why should I be trusted with the job of winning a singles match against Australia?"

"On clay, you get a dependable bounce; on grass you don't know where that ball is going, especially this time of year when it is soft. My forte is baseline play. On grass, I can't do it."

Yet, disgusted Bitsy is drilling as hard or harder than any player on the team. He undoubtedly will be named one of the four players on the squad against Australia. Wilmer Allison, Budge, and either Gene Mako or John Van Ryn will play singles and doubles against the Aussies.

Predictions . . . Walter Pate, nonplaying captain of the United States team; Coach Karel Kozeluh and every member of the squad made the same prediction about the outcome of the zone final against Australia. "It's a toss-up," they said. Pate and Kozeluh said the doubles probably would decide the outcome. Grant predicted Allison and Budge would play the singles and that Allison and Van Ryn or Allison and Mako would form the doubles combination. In case the Americans were tossed into the hole by losing the first two singles, the hint was out that Budge and Allison would carry the entire load from start to finish. Grant said his only chance to play, barring a sudden change in his luck on grass, was in the event the Americans clinched victory in the first three matches.

Personal . . . Bitsy, who incidentally has as much money or more than any top ranking tennis player in his own name, is the life of the training camp, located at the ancient, rambling Merion Cricket Club. His mates call him "Bits." Budge, angular and freckled, is called "Alice the Goon," or just "Alice," after a comic strip. Mako is the camp's butt of most practical jokes. No one smokes except one, and he's off cigarettes during training. Allison is called "Champ" exclusively. He talks mostly about his golf game, bragging how he's reduced his handicap to three. Van Ryn is just plain John and Allison's closest pal.

Red head . . . Captain Pate was surveying his team. His eyes fastened on Budge.

"There," he said, "is one of the most ideal tennis players these eyes of mine have ever gazed upon. Not only is he a very clean liver, but he's a classic example of the right kind of temperament for grueling tennis. His expression never changes in the face of tennis adversity. He never jerks. He's as smooth as oil. And what a heart and what a backhand!"

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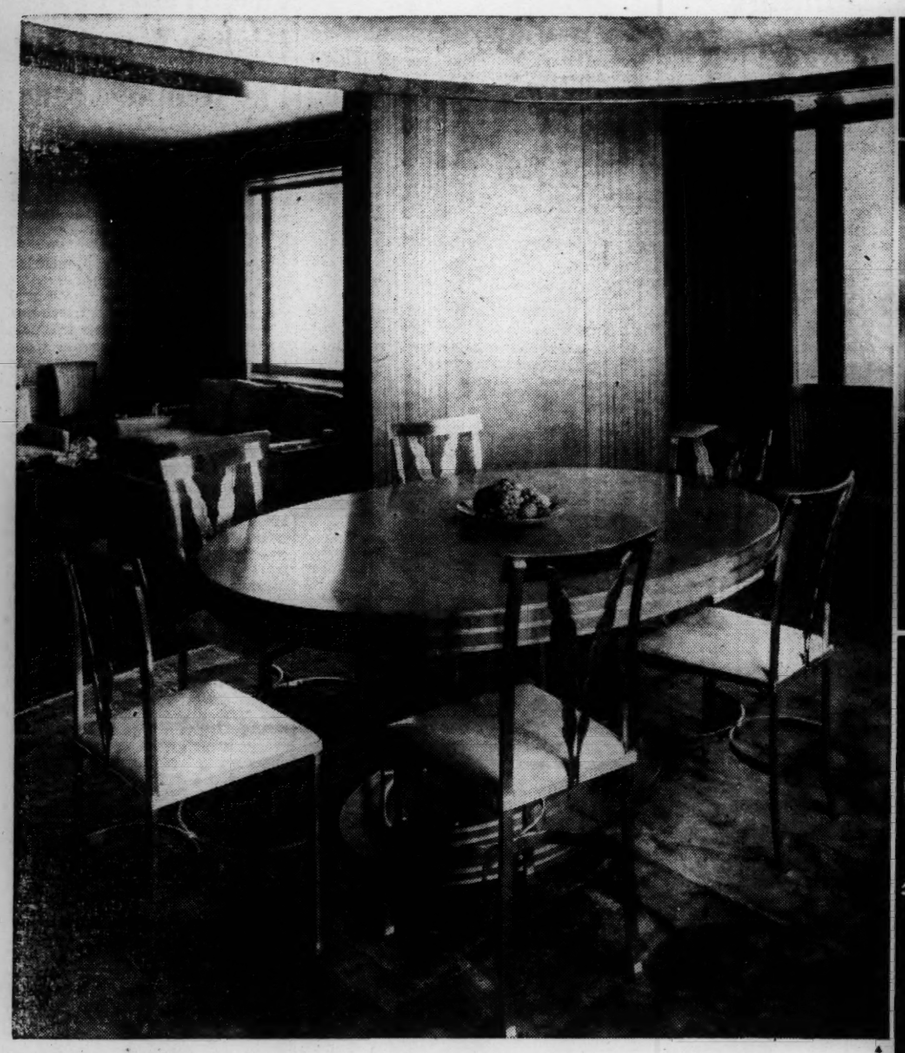
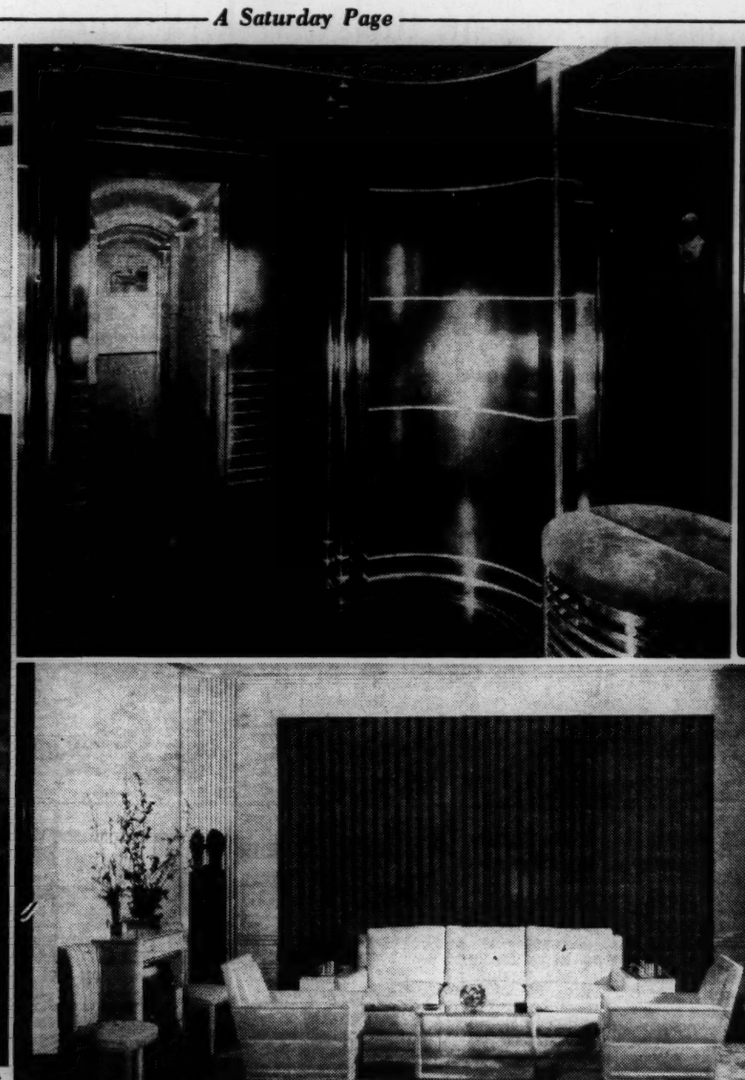
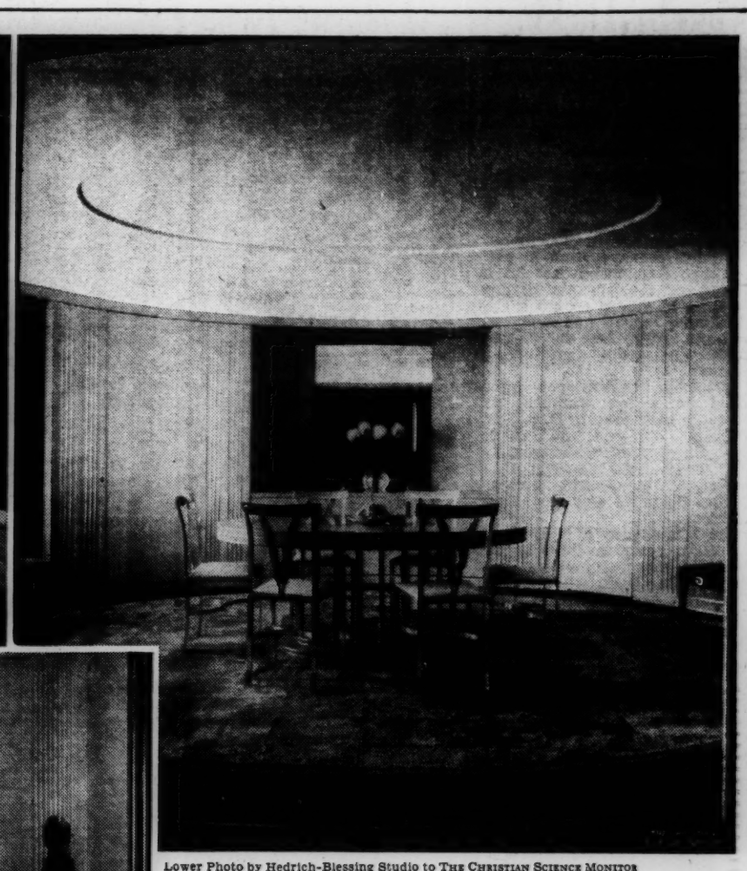






Lower Photo by Hedrich-Blessing Studio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Overlooking Lake Michigan toward the east and north, a bachelor apartment not far from the heart of Chicago is thoroughly modern in its design and furnishings. At the center in the above group is its entrance hall, the satin-surface ebony inlaid with polished aluminum; the floor, black rubber with aluminum inlay, and the ceiling a mirror.

Two views show the oval dining room, one at the right and the other at the left of this group. Here the floor is the same as that in the hall, the rug being meadow-green llama fur. The lines of the oval floor are accentuated by the repetition of ovals in the ceiling, as seen in the righthand view.

For the wall a tropical wood of light color is inlaid with aluminum, the same materials being used in the dining room table, better seen in the view at the left. There the chairs with cream leather seats are noticed and also a view of the corner of the living room.

At the center below, the living room is shown more fully with its llama rug matching that of the dining room. Back of the sofa is a screen which slides into the wall at each side, uncovering a huge window which overlooks Lake Michigan.

A Bachelor's Lake Shore Apartment

By **Margaret Root Zahler**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WITH more surprises in its interior furnishings than the average person could think up in a long, long time, a man's apartment is poised on the twenty-sixth floor of a residence building on Chicago's near North Side. To the north and east the apartment looks out over the blue waters of Lake Michigan, while through the south windows, the bachelor can watch the lights of the city, the towers, cupolas and spires of Chicago's downtown sky line and, in the distance far below, the flashing electric signs.

Recently the interior was made over from its very walls to the minutest decorative piece of chromium art, by G. McStay Jackson, industrial designer. The owner gave him a free hand to create furniture, design the paneled wood walls, produce luxurious screens of plate glass, assemble furniture with just the kind and color of fabrics to produce the finest results.

Stepping from the elevator on the twenty-sixth floor, we stood in an outer vestibule on a grassy green fringed rug, facing black walls trimmed in white. Inside the next door we were surrounded by the glamour of polished ebony walls, broken only by horizontal bands of aluminum. Mirrors at our side and above our head in the ceiling accentuated the sheen and luster of the black, while a tiny shaft of light poured down on a pine figure. The only color punctuating this luminous gloom was the luscious blush in the covers of the polished aluminum benches, which were repeated innumerable times in the mirror to give the illusion of an unending hallway extending in both directions.

Overlooking Lake Michigan

Within the living room, we were drawn at once to the farther end, which is completely of glass, commanding a view of the lake for miles along Chicago's north shore. Its walls, paneled ayous wood—sometimes called African mahogany—are a soft light color and the floor is black rubber, covered with a meadow-green fur rug. Near the huge window a group of leather-covered furniture makes conversation easy. The honey-colored leather blends with the walls. The sofa in massive lines has a coffee table of holly wood inlaid with ebony and topped with a mirror. At each end of the table is a leather chair, completing the group.

Very effective at each corner of the living room against the light wall is a black sculptured head on a pedestal. Four green chairs are drawn up to a card table in another corner. A little green sofa stands at one side of the fireplace. Three panel screens, made of plate glass set in chromium frames, set off a little alcove, each with an etched arctic design in silver, cut into the glass with a water wheel.

In the alcove a grand piano on one side is balanced on the other by a novel desk, full of tricks and innovations, in which the telephone is completely housed. The box is hidden in a compartment in the back while the dial instrument comes sliding out of a drawer. Instead of setting books on top of the desk, the volumes are dropped into a recessed boxlike opening in the top, so that the backs are flush with the top of the desk.

An Oval Dining Room

Two steps up from the living room brings one to the oval dining room, which is full of surprises. In the view at the right in the above group we notice the large mirror beyond the table. It looks very stationary and permanent, but, presto! it slides to one side, disappears into the wall and reveals a marvelous view of Lake Michigan through a window beyond.

Other unexpected details are discovered. The plain wood panel at the left of the mirror is really a door opening into a sparkling closet of glass shelves crowded with glassware, repeating themselves millions of times in the mirrors at the sides. In another corner the panel opens out to a commodious closet, where radio and phonograph equipment are stored, books and other things.

A third door opens to something which the writer is tempted to give the reader three guesses to figure out. It might take 33, for who would imagine that behind this very dignified paneling and so near the llama rug is hidden away—the "wood pile!" There, in the three-cornered recess, are piled away logs for the fireplace. The fourth door leads to the kitchen.

But before we leave this unique dining room we must tell you that a museum has selected one of Mr. Jackson's dining room chairs as one of the best examples of the use of aluminum in furniture. Each chair has a leather cream-color seat and, though very light weight, it is much stronger and sturdier than if it were executed in the same amount of wood. The oval dining table has a dozen or more aluminum legs grouped near the center, where they fit into a wood base to form a kind of pedestal out of the way of people seated around it. A small aperture in the ceiling, no larger than a dime, allows a shaft of light to reach the dish of fruit in the center of the table. Hidden ceiling lights are of three different colors.

Down a long narrow hallway, hung on one side with pictures and recessed on the other with book shelves, we come to the sleeping quarters. The master bedroom is an example of what can be done by combining mellow eighteenth century mahogany furniture with modern colors and fabrics. Dark regimental-blue carpeting covers the floor and the walls are also dark blue. Deep yellow twill curtains frame the Venetian blinds. A large English lounging chair covered with hand-blocked linen in blue and yellow bring together the two predominating colors. The chests of drawers, desk and bed are mahogany.

The best we save for the last—the lounge room. Imagine standing in the doorway and looking into a room deluged with a rich red and white. The walls are padded with white pigskin fabricoid with horizontal lines of chromium. These lines reflect so much light from the window that they seem also to be strips of glass, and you feel almost that you are in a sort of transparent room, floating in mid-air, or perhaps on an ocean steamer. A very large sofa on each side is upholstered in red and white fabric.

Very modern end tables made of white vitriolite and ebony have tricky drawers and doors which serve many conveniences. But the finest view of all is through the far window, where the red and white awning in the summer time is reversed so the stripes become a part of the room's color scheme. Out beyond all this red and white are the skyscraper towers of the city.

Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000

A Builder Disapproves of Architect Royal Barry Wills' Published Plans

Ninth of 12 Saturday Articles

By **M. Bowman Judkins**

Lexington, Mass.

I WANT to express my appreciation for the series of articles on low-cost homes that has been running in the Monitor. It is most timely, and a subject about which people should be more correctly informed.

Because in past periods of business stagnation the building industry has been the major factor in bringing about more prosperous days, our Government officials have recently spent a tremendous amount of energy and money to facilitate the revival of this industry. Part of this well organized plan has been to inform the public on housing, and this has undoubtedly made thousands of people home-conscious who before had believed that a home of their own was financially beyond their reach. Many of these people will either build or buy soon and they should take advantage of the protection offered them through the Federal Housing Administration.

Of course, during this period of aroused interest, numerous plans embodying new methods of construction, and new materials and designs are being offered for public approval. Many of these, such as the present Monitor series, are devoted to the problem of providing homes for the low income group—the wage earner. Inasmuch as 80 per cent of our entire population are said to be in the wage-earning group, any plan of home ownership which will meet the needs of the large group will not only tap a tremendous market but will greatly aid in the solution of one of the nation's pressing problems—the slum.

Possible? Yes. Practicable—?

The Monitor series on low-cost homes aims to show that such can be provided by private industry for a price as low as $2000. I agree that this is quite possible but I question its practicability, from the point of view of one who has spent many years in the home-building industry, in designing and constructing small homes in the vicinity of Boston, and who has also recently experimented with low-cost home construction. In my opinion, the idea of private industry providing suitable homes for families with income under $1500 per year is, in the language used by Mr. Walsh in introducing this series, "a phantom chased by inventors, prefabricators of houses, architects and builders." Three reasons for making the above statement could be briefly expressed as follows:

First: Such houses as have been described in the articles do not meet the need of the industrial workers or low-income group for which they are designed.

Second: Such houses would be excluded from most urban communities by local zoning laws and property restrictions.

Third: Such building development would be resisted by community leaders and officials on the question of taxation.

The first reason—that of not meeting the need—is that a large number of workers would be handicapped by an investment which would prevent them from moving quickly from one locality to another in search of work. Labor-saving machinery may be installed any day in industrial plants throwing workers out of employment, and often they have to search far afield for another job. Also accessibility to work is very important and in most cases would be impossible to get with the small, individual dwelling.

Statistics show that in 1929, which was the highest point in wage scale in the history of American industry, the average wage was $1315. In normal times it would be considerably less. Under the commonly accepted rule of using one fifth to one fourth of the income for rent a family would have at most only $25 per month on which to finance a home. As there are four in the average family, a five-room house would be needed and could not cost over $3200, including land. To obtain a home for this price means that one has to go out from community centers to get cheap land, hence away from employment centers, stores, schools and convenient transportation lines. Of course, there would be many wage earners whose work was such that these factors would not be an objection, but I am speaking of the workers as a group.

Suitable Neighborhoods Necessary

The second reason—the conflict with property restrictions—is obvious to anyone who has owned property in the better class communities. It is not possible to put a $2000 or $3000 house in a neighborhood of $6000 or $8000 houses without seriously affecting the value of the more expensive properties. For this reason most developments have restrictions which prohibit the erection of houses costing less than a certain amount. The Federal Housing Administration recognizes this as may be seen by the following quotation from its circular entitled "Property Standards":

"Each property shall compare favorably with other properties in the neighborhood as to physical conditions, type, and design."

The question of design has as direct a bearing as the question of cost, and a house of such inharmonious design, compared with the traditional New England types, though equal in cost, would meet resistance in any built-up neighborhood. This means that such modern-type houses would of necessity go to the undeveloped areas which would bring up the question of obtaining public services—water, gas and electricity—and also the question of finance. Isolated houses in undeveloped districts frequently find it impossible to get one or more of these services, or if possible the cost is prohibitive. Financial institutions are very reluctant to place loans on property in unrestricted and undeveloped areas. In fact, one of the requirements of the Federal Housing Administration is that property to be eligible for mortgage insurance must be located in an urban community.

The Taxation Theory

The third reason is that of taxation. This is not at first apparent to the average individual because he is considering it only from his own point of view and not from a community standpoint. A community must have certain services—water supply, schools, fire and police protection, sanitation—and largely defrays the cost of the services at the present time by a tax on real estate. Officials know the yearly amount of money required to conduct the town's affairs and also the value of all property owned by its citizens. They establish a yearly tax rate whereby each property owner is required to pay taxes according to the value of his property.

For example, let us assume the average value of properties in a certain town is $7500 and the tax rate is $30 per thousand. Each average property-owner would pay to the town $225 per year for providing and maintaining schools, roads, police and fire protection and other services. Take the item of schools. Many people do not know that the average cost to a community for providing school facilities is approximately $100 per year per pupil. If the average family has two children it is plain that $200 of its taxes has gone for only one item on the list of services supplied by the town. For the purpose of this example we will assume that the balance of $25 from real estate taxes together with money received from other sources of revenue to the town is sufficient to defray the cost of other services.

If this is the situation now under the present system of taxation, what will be the result of development in these communities of low-cost homes? The low-cost home owner also has two children to educate and enjoys all the other services, but his assessment is based on only $3000, and would at most provide only $90 in taxes. The result is that the tax burden becomes greater and greater to the larger property owners as the community expands. As soon as the community becomes over-balanced with low-cost homes and the tax rate becomes excessive, the larger tax payers begin to liquidate their property and move away from the town. Then, of course, the services which the town can offer and its general character begin to deteriorate, unless kept up by a higher tax rate.

Here I should like to point out that for our New England climate small homes without basement and some type of pitch roof will not, over a period of years, be nearly as good an investment for the owner or the community as the more conventional and proved designs. There are many reasons to support this view which I shall not take the time now to enumerate.

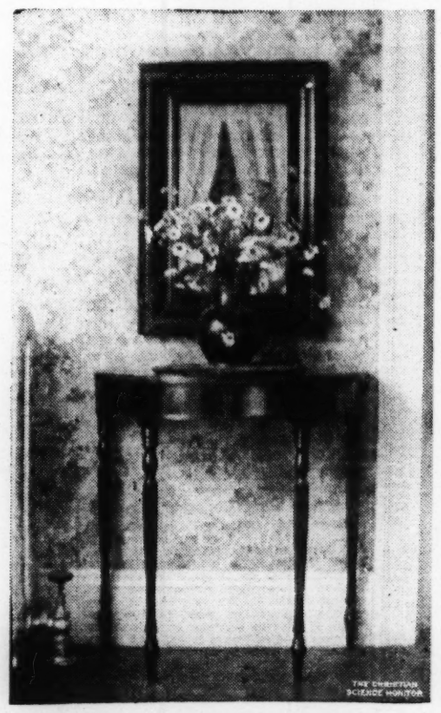
Endorses Housing Projects

From what has been written I hope readers will not form the idea that I am disinterested in the proper housing of the low income group, for that would be untrue. On the contrary, I am deeply interested, and because it is one of the major problems before our nation today I want to see it solved with due consideration for all the factors entering into the problem, so that the final solution will be a blessing to all the people in our country.

Statistics tell us that back in our most prosperous year, 1929, we spent in this nation the large sum of $13,000,000,000 just to prosecute and care for criminals. The economic waste of crime would equal the above figure, without question. Social and welfare workers have long warned us of the results on the nation if the environment of the underpriviledged classes was not remedied; and we well know that slum areas are the chief breeding places of crime. Still we go on building hospitals and prisons instead of creating a clean and healthy environment for those of our community who are unable to pay an economic rent. By that I mean a rental price in which there is sufficient profit to induce private enterprise to produce and maintain dwelling units. These people are but the product of our own man-made industrial system, and are as directly the responsibility of society before they are driven to crime, as after.

Suppose we take one eighth of $26,000,000,000 which we annually pay for crime and begin at the right end of the problem. With this amount we could subsidize private enterprise thereby enabling the construction industry to clear the slums and build the proper housing for our low-income group. In a few years we could eliminate the great crime breeding centers in our nation and materially reduce the tax burden on our citizens.

In conclusion, I should like to make it clear that I am very much interested in the ideas brought out in the Monitor series of articles. However, I do not consider such dwellings in any way a solution to the low-cost housing problem in its broad aspects. Such dwellings and such housing schemes could fill a limited need for the salaried or so-called white-collar group, but unfortunately, or fortunately, this group has had its taste so whetted and refined by advertisers of expensive equipment that many of them will refuse to live in so modest a home with such simple equipment.



Dressing Up the Vestibule

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a little colonial corner of the hall which was once occupied by the family hat tree. A console table with Sheraton lines goes well with the old mirror which had been in the family for years.

Furniture of old design has individuality and charm even if you are living in a modern house or an apartment. If you happen to be reclaiming an old colonial home, the old pieces fit in as if they were right at home.

A small, round, hooked rug makes a fitting table cover. Daisies and meadow rue seem to lend the right atmosphere to the old black pottery vase. This black jar was bought in Maryland of a jolly colored mammy. It was one of a few that were kicking around the cabin and was used to keep water cold.

When one opens the door of the vestibule this arrangement certainly is a decided improvement over the old family hat tree, burdened with hats and coats.

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Home Improvement
Those interested in redecorating or making household improvements will find the articles on this page most helpful. They will also find the advertisers most willing to be of service.

Listed Stock Quotations

Traders Hold to Sidelines Despite Grist of Cheerful News

Commodity and Money Markets

Stimulus Lacking In Market; Price Closing Irregular

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Efforts to stir up a rally in today's stock market met with little encouragement and prices, generally, finished with a moderately irregular tone.

Stimulus for a substantial push in either direction seemed to be lacking, and the volume of dealings dwindled to around 350,000 shares.

Although buying demand was light and spotty, there was no great amount of selling pressure in evidence.

Columbian Carbon got up 3 points on a few transfers, and resistance was shown by U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Columbia Gas and North American.

The mines were a trifle heavy, Anaconda, American Smelting and U. S. Smelting losing a point or so each. Rather backward also were American Telephone, General Motors, Liggett & Myers "B" and International Harvester. Numerous issues were virtually unchanged at the close.

News Continues Cheerful

Bonds were narrowly mixed. Foreign gold currencies gave ground in terms of the dollar. Commodities held to a restricted area.

While the grist of cheerful business news continued to sustain bullish sentiment, at least for the long pull, the realization that the Supreme Court reconvenes Monday kept many traders in the idle ranks.

Expectations were general in Wall Street that the high tribunal will hand down the long-awaited Guffey bill decision. There was considerable speculation as to whether the ruling will be for or against the Government. Also many arguments were heard regarding what stocks may do if the act is declared constitutional, unconstitutional, or part of both.

Anticipations of a pickup in industrial operations in June, when the soldiers' bonus is paid, were being voiced by some analysts. Others, at the same time, wondered if much of the bonus cash had not been spent in advance.

The move at Washington to raise personal and corporate income tax rates, in addition to a supertax on retained company profits, was being studied closely in financial quarters with opinions mixed as to the probability of this program being enacted at the present session of Congress.

Bond Prices Uneven

The bond market moved unevenly today within a generally narrow price swing.

Some of the secondary ratings which moved up sharply in recent sessions were offered at fractionally lower levels, but the general run of prime issues were firm.

U. S. Governments showed little action and values were unchanged to 3-32ds of a point lower. French Government 7½s were a strong feature of the foreign sector, making a first-hour gain of around a point.

Loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and Southern Railway weer among those losing a little.

Moderate gains were registered by American Rolling Mill 4¼e, New York Central 5s, North American Co. 5s, Western Union 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Reorganization Law Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Legislation providing that creditors holding less than 5 per cent of a company's indebtedness cannot seek its reorganization under the Bankruptcy Reorganization Act yesterday was passed by the Senate and sent to conference for adjustment of differences with the House.

Under existing law three or more creditors having claims aggregating $1000 or more may petition for a reorganization.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.46	10.47	10.40	10.42	—.05
May	11.63	11.63	11.61	11.63	
July	11.40	11.41	11.38	11.38	—.02
October	10.50	10.52	10.44	10.44	—.06
December	10.46	10.48	10.41	10.43	—.06

Spots 11.72 off 1 point. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.65	5.67	5.65	5.67	+.02
March	5.65	5.66	5.65	5.66	+.01
July	6.07	6.09	6.07	6.07	
October	5.73	5.76	5.73	5.75	

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	96.0b	96.5	96.5	97.0a
May	95.5b			96.5a
June	96.0b			96.0b
July	96.0b			96.5b
September	95.5b			96.0b
October	95.5b			96.0b
December	97.0a	96.5	96.5	97.0a

Spots 104.5, up ½ cent. a—Asked. b—Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

					Net
June	11.30	11.32	11.30	11.32	+.04
Sept.	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	+.03
Dec.	11.97	11.97	11.97	11.97	+.05

Four New Banks Opened

CHICAGO—Four new banks were opened during the past week, two each in Iowa and Texas, according to Rand McNally & Co. The report also lists three banks that are in the process or organiastion—one in Florida and two in Iowa and three banks discontinued.

Cushman's Sons Net Loss

Cushman's Sons, Inc., for the 16 weeks ended April 18, report net loss of $334,975 after interest, depreciation, taxes and other charges, compared with net profit of $159,090 for corresponding period last year. Common stock is virtually all owned by Purity Bakeries Corporation.

Auburn Automobile Company

Auburn Automobile Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended Feb. 29 show net loss, after depreciation, interest, taxes, minority interest and other charges, of $703,564, compared with $451,597 loss in corresponding quarter of previous year.

Celanese Stock Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Shareholders of Celanese Corporation of America at a special meeting voted to increase the common stock to 1,200,000 shares from 1,000,000, no-par value.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 16	Last May 15
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	47½	47½	47½	46
74¾	59	Acme Steel (2½¶)	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24½	24½	24½	24½
61⅛	58	Air Reduction (n)	60¾	60½	60¾	60½
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4	4	4	4
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.80¶)	14	14	14	14
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	21	21	21	21½
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	31	31	31	32¾
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	32	32	32	31⅞
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	43¼	42½	42½	43⅝
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	21½	21½	21½	21½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	95¼	95	95	96
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (½b)	45	45	45	45
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3) n	68	68	68	
128½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5en)	128	128	128	128½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4°)	130½	130	130	129½
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	32½	32¼	32¼	33
95½	87⅜	Am Chicle (4)	88¾	88¾	88¾	88½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22	21⅜	22	21⅝
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7¼	7½	7⅞
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14½	14½	14½	14¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26¾	26¾	26¾	236½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	22⅝	23	22½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10½	10½	10½	10¾
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10¾	10⅛	10¾	10½
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¾)	45½	44⅛	45½	44¾
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	53	52	53	53
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20⅛	20	20⅛	20
165	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	163	163	163	161
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27½	26⅞	27	27⅛
116½	99¾	Am Safety Razor (6)	101	101	101	
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	77⅛	76½	77¼	78½
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	28	27½	28	28
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	112½	112	112½	111¼
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54½	54	54½	54
173	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	162	160½	162	161¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	92½	92½	92½	92¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	94	94	94	94
8½	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
35	20	Am Typ F pf (h)	24⅛	23½	23½	24⅜
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W&E	21⅛	21	21⅞	21⅛
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	60½	60½	60½	59¾
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	34	33½	34	34¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19½	19½	19½	19½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	99	99	99	99
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	106¾	106¾	106¾	
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
125	109	Armour Ill pf (1½g)	72½	72½	72½	72⅜
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	53½	53½	53½	54
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12	12	12	11⅞
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	16	16	16	16
17¾	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14¾
86⅜	59	Atchison AcSF (2e)	73	72⅝	72⅝	72¾
104½	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101	101	101	100½
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24	24	24	24½
16⅛	11	Atl Gulf & W I	12½	12½	12½	
35⅛	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	29⅜	29	29⅛	29⅜
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	31	31	31	31½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	38½	37½	38½	37½
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	24½	24½	24½	25⅛
20	14⅜	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	17¾	17½	17¾	18
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	89	89	89	89
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	28
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21	21	21	21
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	51¼	50¾	51¼	51⅜
19	16½	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (6)	34½	34½	34½	34¼
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16¾
26⅛	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	18½	18⅜	18½	18⅜
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
83½	64	Borg Warne (3)	72	71¾	72	72
11⅜	6	Boston & Maine	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2°)	47⅞	47⅝	47¾	47¾
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46½
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	46	46	46	45
65⅜	52½	Brown Shoe (3)	52	52	52	52½
20½	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15¼
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅜
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
74	56¼	Byers pf	57	57	57	
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	24½	24½	24½	24½
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	30¾	30¾	31¼
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	32	32	32	31¾
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11½	11½	11½	11½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12½	12¾	12½	12½
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	153½	153¼	153½	153½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74¾	74	74¾	74
32¼	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	23	23	23	23
31½	19	Celotex Co	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24¼
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	55	55	55	
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55	54½	54½	54⅞
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
21	19½	Champion P & F (1)	20	19¾	20	
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56¾	56⅝	56¾	56½
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜
56	40⅜	Chi Pneu T pf	45	45	45	45¼
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4	4	4	4
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26	26	26	
30¼	23¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	23½	23½	23½	24
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	95⅝	94⅜	94⅞	95⅜
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	82	81	81	
7¾	4¾	City Stores	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
110¾	107¼	Cleve El Ilu (4½)	108½	108½	108½	
20½	14¼	Colgate Palm-P (½)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	34	33	33	33
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18¼
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅝
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4°)	120	119	120	116
59⅜	44	Comm Credit (2½)	59	58⅝	59	59⅞
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60°)	81½	81	81½	81¼
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
24⅝	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	18¾	18	18¼	18
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	64	64	64	64
44½	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36	36	36	36
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	11	10½	11	10½
4⅜	3⅛	Consol Coal vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
20⅛	15¼	Consol Filb 1pf (½g)	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	30	29¾	29¾	29⅞
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105¾	105¾	105⅝	105
6¼	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8½	8½	8½	8¼
1⅝	3/8	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	½	½
26¼	15¾	Container n	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
10¼	10¾	Cont Baking A	14	14	14	14⅝
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	75½	75¾	75¾	76
15-16	15-32	Cont Can rts	29-32	13-16	29-32	27-32
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	73¼	72⅞	73¼	73⅛
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	39¼	39	39	39
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
38½	29¼	Cont Oil (1)	32½	32¼	32½	32¼
60	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60	60	60	60
7⅜	4¼	Coty	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
27¼	15⅜	Crosley Radio (¼e)	26	25½	25⅝	26
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	54½	53½	54½	54
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8	8	8	8⅜
115	95½	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	105	105	105	105
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
18½	10⅛	Cuba Rv pf	12½	12⅜	12½	11½
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11	11	11	11
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	96	96	96	96½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50¶)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	29½
52	36¼	Del & Hudson	39¾	39¾	39¾	40½
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
40⅛	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½¶)	34¼	34¼	34¼	
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	25¾	25	25¾	25½
56¼	41½	Dome Mines (2°)	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53¾
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	57	56½	57	56¾
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
1¾	⅞	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	143⅞	143½	143⅞	143
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
97⅛	61¼	Eastern Roll Mill	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33⅜	33	33	33
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36	35⅞	36	36
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14⅝
64⅜	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	54¾
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	61¾	60	61¾	60½
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2	2	2	
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
17⅝	11	Erie RR	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	13	13	13	13
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	33¼	33	33	32⅝
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks Co	11½	11½	11½	11½
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks pf	49	49	49	48¾
41½	31⅜	Fajardo Sug (2)	38½	38	38	38⅜
21	18¾	Fed Lt & Tr Trac	21¼	20½	21¼	20½
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	91½	91½	91½	
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3¼	3¼	
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	41	40½	40⅝	40½
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	29	28½	28½	29
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	44	44	44	43
135	120	Freeport Tex pf (6)	125	125	125	
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	38	38	38	
6¼	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
12½	9	Gen Am Inv	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	47⅞	47	47⅞	46¾
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
15⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
33⅜	17	Gen Cable A	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	56¾	56¾	56¾	
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	37	36⅜	37	37½
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	38¾	38½	38½	38¾
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2	2	2	2
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2°)	63	62½	63⅞	63⅜
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	118¾	118¾	118¾	118
121⅜	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	122	122	122	121⅜
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
50	38	Gen Print Ink (2)	49	49	49	49
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4	4	4	3⅞
3¾	2	Gen Realty	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
43	27¾	Gen Realty pf ww	30	30	30	29¾
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (½e)	37	37	37	37¼
18⅜	15½	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
90	83	Gillette S R pf (5)	83⅜	83½	83½	84
11⅛	6¾	Gimbel Bros	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
86½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	79	79	79	
114½	105⅝	Glidden ppf (7)	106½	106	106	106½
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
21⅜	15⅜	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	16½	16	16⅛	16¼
23⅞	13⅜	Goodrich	20½	19⅞	20¼	19⅞
98½	78	Goodrich pf	90⅜	90¾	90¾	90¾
31⅞	21¼	Goodyear	26½	25¾	26½	25⅝
99¾	87	Goodyear 1nf (4)	93¼	93	93¼	93
12¾	1½	Gotham Silk Hos	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9½
95	72½	Granby Con M S P (5)	80¼	79	80¼	80
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	38½	38½	38½	38½
122⅞	94½	Westing Elec (3)	113¾	113	113¾	113⅞
28½	21	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
37¼	23½	Wheeling Steel	28	28	28	
28¼	18⅜	White Motor	23½	23½	23½	23¼
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11	7⅜	Wilson & Co (½)	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
56⅜	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝
35½	23½	Worthington Pump	26½	26½	26½	27
66	47	Wor Pump B pf	54½	54½	54½	55
79	66	Wrigley (3°)	67	67	67	66
45	33⅜	Yale & Towne (.60)	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	35
20½	8¾	Yellow Truck	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼
55	44⅜	Young Sp & W (3)	48½	48½	48½	48½
61½	41¾	Youngstown	53¼	52¾	53¼	53
116	105	Youngstown pf (2¾g)	112	112	112	
19⅞	11¼	Zenith Radio	19½	19	19	19

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. ‡Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. i Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. Change up to previous close.

Western Roads to Extol Century of Rail Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 16 — "Railroad Week," marking observance of a century of progress in railroading, will be ushered in July 13 with a spectacular celebration by western railroads, acting together through the Western Association of Railway Executives and the Western Passenger Association. The week's celebration will also act as a means of calling to public attention the advantages of railroad travel.

Last year in conjunction with a joint advertising campaign the roads inaugurated the railroad week with marked success, according to Harry G. Taylor, chairman of the executives' association, who announced plans for this year's activity at a luncheon here the other day.

The advertising campaign, of which the railroad week program last year was a part, together with the reduction in passenger fares which took effect about a year earlier, are credited with the marked improvement in business during 1935, an improvement considerably greater than that shown for eastern roads which did not reduce fares nor conduct such a joint advertising campaign.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch.	1%	¾%	¼%
Curb Exch.	1½	1½	¾
Com Paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1	¾
4-6 months	1¼	1	⅝
Bar silver	45¾c	45¾c	74⅞c

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅛@⅜%	⅛@⅜%	⅛@⅜%
4 months	¼@⅜	¼@⅜	¼@⅜
5-6 months	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝	⅜@⅝

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@⅜%	⅛@⅜%	⅛@⅜%
3 mos bills	⅛@⅜%	⅛@⅜%	⅛@⅜%
Bar silver	20⅝d	20⅞d	34¾d
Bar gold	140s 3d	140s 2d	142s 8½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@⅞%	¾@⅞%	¾@1
Time m'n'y	1½	1½	3

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.96½	$4.96¼	$4.2397
Cables	4.96⅝	4.96⅜	4.2397
France—franc	.0659	.0660	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1693	.

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Throughout Country Gains 6 to 10 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

Depositors' Rights Involved as U. S. Sues Nine Banks

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—A dramatic aftermath of the bank holiday of 1933, involving a sharp rift in policy between the leading banks of New York and an imposing parade of bank presidents to the witness stand of the New York Supreme Court special sessions, is now visible here in the pending suit of the United States Comptroller of the Currency against nine large banks of the New York Clearing House Association.

The Government is trying to force these banks to contribute to the bailing out of the depositors of the defunct Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, one-time member of the Clearing House, which failed to open after the banking holiday three years ago. The charge is that the nine banks, together with the 11 other members of the Clearing House, were pledged to make good the Harriman depositors' losses, by action of Clearing House officials in the summer of 1932.

Advertised "Sound Banking"

The New York Clearing House advertised extensively in New York papers in 1931 that membership in the association assured "sound banking." In the latter part of June, 1932, a national bank examiner discovered "gross irregularities" in the Harriman Bank's books. Some $1,300,000 of the bank's funds had been used to prop up the bank's stock in the market, and "unauthorized" deductions had been made from the accounts of certain large depositors. One of the Clearing House examiners subsequently reported that the bank's accounts were "$5,000,000-$6,000,000 under water."

The criminal actions uncovered gave the Comptroller authority to close the bank immediately, but it was feared that such action might precipitate runs on three or four other members of the Clearing House. At a hurried and secret meeting of the association's executive committee, Mr. Henry E. Cooper, former vice-president of the Chase National Bank, was persuaded to come out of retirement and become acting head of the ailing bank;

Smaller Banks Not Consulted

The trial, concluded last week, brought out the fact that verbal assurances had been given to the Comptroller that "the depositors (of the Harriman) would be protected." But neither the Comptroller, nor his chief national bank examiner, nor Mr. Cooper, could obtain these assurances in writing. The situation was so delicate, the Clearing House head explained, that he did not wish to put such assurances on paper. He added that he had talked the matter over with nine or ten of the largest banks, but "would not consult with the smaller banks lest the news leak out and cause runs on everyone."

In mid-August a deputy comptroller began action to close the Harriman, and the Clearing House chief asked the Comptroller to head it off. The latter again asked for written assurances. He received a statement that "The Clearing House Committee is actively superintending this institution and expects to look after it. . . . As you have nothing to fear from the payment of deposits we feel that they (the Harriman people) are entitled to your full co-operation in working this matter out." He replied, "Upon the assurances in your letter, the full co-operation of this office may be relied upon."

Wanted Unanimous Agreement

In the fall a number of deposit accounts were obtained or kept in the Harriman bank due to the management of Mr. Cooper, as well as to the assurances given by heads of various clearing member banks.

The bank moratorium, which began nine months later on March 4, 1933, brought the situation to a head. The clearing house banks decided to stand back of the Harriman only if there was unanimous agreement. The Guaranty & Bankers' Trust, now among the defendants, stood out against it, and Mr. Cooper was notified that the banks could not guarantee the Harriman deposits. He said he would fight the decision.

Examination of the minutes of the nine defendant banks last month indicated, according to plaintiff's testimony, that six of them voted in March, 1933, to make good their pro rata share of the Harriman depositors' losses of about $6,600,000. These included the First National, the Chemical, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Continental Trust, Public National, and Title Guaranty.

Eleven Banks Settle

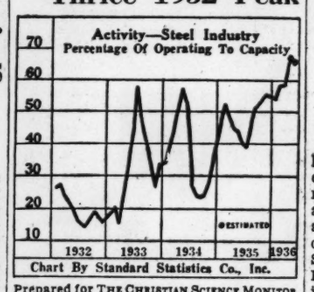
The receiver sued and collected from the bank's stockholders, under the double liability provision of the National Banking Act. A suit was brought in the fall of 1933 jointly by the Comptroller, the receiver, and Mr. Cooper to force the Clearing House banks to make up the remaining deficit. Ten settled for $2,700,000 in 1934, including the Chase, Central Hanover, Bank of New York & Trust, Corn Exchange, Irving, Manufacturers', Marine Midland, N. Y. Trust, Commercial National, and Lawyers' Trust. Three days before the trial, National City settled the claim of $750,000 against it, leaving about $2,600,000 allegedly due from the other nine banks.

Of these, three asserted at the trial that closing of the Harriman in 1932 would not have hurt them. Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National, testified that at the time his bank was "so liquid that the Administration in Washington had complained that it was tantamount to hoarding."

The approximately 10,000 Harriman depositors and creditors have received so far $12,400,000 out of total established claims of $16,266,000, or 76 per cent, and another 10 per cent is to be distributed soon.

The essential argument of the defendant banks is that they knew nothing of the definite agreement, and that they had no power under national or state banking laws to make any such agreement.

Steel Rate Nearly Thrice 1932 Peak



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE percentage of capacity at which the steel industry has operated since Jan. 1, 1932, is indicated on the chart. Note that the spring peak is nearly three times the peak of 1932.

Earnings of Food Companies Showing Marked Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Earnings of many food manufacturing companies have recently improved sharply, in contrast to their failure to expand in 1935, according to Standard Statistics. The average increase over a year ago for companies that have reported to date is around 25 per cent, and trade developments affirm a continuance of the uptrend into the current three months.

To some extent, the increased returns reflect the moderate rise of sales accompanying the advance in business activity and public buying ability. A more important factor, however, has been a general widening of profit margins. Production costs have been reduced by the elimination of processing taxes and by the lower prices of basic commodities, whereas selling prices have been fairly well maintained. Price reductions have been made in certain lines, such as bread, but have not fully counteracted the operating savings.

Further expansion of per unit profits in the near future will be slight, as general price advances are not expected. However, larger supplies and lower prices of certain raw materials may bring additional reductions in costs later in the year. The principal contributions to further improvement, however, will be moderately more favorable comparisons of unit volumes and the acceleration of dealer buying, which is likely to follow elimination of tax uncertainties.

On the whole, food company profits for the current year should be well above 1935 levels. A number of concerns will be able to establish dividends at higher rates.

New Life Insurance Production in April Gains 1.4 Per Cent

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in a report to the Department of Commerce, showed the new life insurance production during April was 1.4 per cent more than for April of 1935, and the cumulative total for the first four months of this year was 5.9 per cent less than for the same period a year ago.

New business of all classes written in April by 42 companies, having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies, was $743,945,000, compared with $733,870,000 in April, 1935.

New ordinary insurance amounted to $462,376,000, against $468,187,000, a decrease of 1.2 per cent; industrial insurance was $244,356,000, against $228,188,000, an increase of 7.1 per cent; group insurance was $37,213,000, a decrease of .8 of 1 per cent.

For the first four months of this year, total new business was $2,866,573,000, against $3,046,862,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.

April Consumption Of Cotton Higher

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Cotton consumed during April was reported by the Census Bureau today to have totaled 576,672 bales of lint and 61,450 of linters, compared with 548,913 and 60,811 during March this year, and 468,402 and 69,341 during April last year.

Cotton on hand April 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,190,413 bales of lint and 250,061 of linters, compared with 1,334,394 and 257,632 on March 31 this year, and 1,062,143 and 251,701 on April 30 last year.

In public storage and as compresses 6,020,526 bales of lint and 61,543 of linters, compared with 6,570,182 and 65,128 on March 31 this year, and 7,203,407 and 54,296 on April 30 last year.

Imports for April totaled 12,629 bales, compared with 15,662 for March this year and 9060 for April last year.

Exports for April totaled 352,710 bales of lint and 12,532 of linters, compared with 404,741 and 15,175 for March this year and 323,155 and 15,657 for April last year.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 23,123,536 compared with 23,175,502 during March this year, and 23,854,052 during April last year.

National Supply's Quarter Net 53c Common Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Net profit of the National Supply Company of Delaware and subsidiaries, including Spang, Chalfant & Co., Inc., for the quarter ended March 31, and based on book inventories, amounted to $493,282 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, guaranteed dividends on National-Superior Company preferred stock and provision for dividends on cumulative preferred stock of Spang, Chalfant.

Lambs Show Gain In Rather Uneven Livestock Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 16—Cattle and hog prices continued the downward course of recent weeks and it was not until the closing days that even a semblance of a rally appeared, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Lambs worked contrary to the trend in cattle and hogs, better grade clipped lambs mostly 25-40c higher, only slightly under the week's high time. Unfinished kinds closed dull, steady to 25c higher.

Bulk of the week's cattle crop sold 25-50c under last week, but some improvement late due to sharply abridged receipts left current values fully 25c lower. Medium weight and weighty steers toppled most, scarcity of yearlings and light offerings enabling these kinds to demand a premium.

Fed heifers closed strong to 25c higher, heifers scaling 800 pounds downward showing most advance. It was largely a steer run. Extreme top choice to prime steers was $9.10, very little selling above $8.50. Best long yearlings turned at $9, and light yearlings reached $8.75.

Numerous loads longfed weighty steers sold at $8-$8.50. Average cost fed steers and yearlings fell to approximately $7.75, compared with $11.23 a year ago. All grades cows closed about steady. Bulls finished 10-15c higher, and vealers mostly $1 higher.

Hogs scaling below 250 lbs. sold off 30-40c during the week, while light lights dropped 50-65c in extremes. Market showed a tendency to rally on Wednesday and again early Thursday, but final trade was extremely dull. Week's top was $9.80, closing high $9.70. Late bulk better grades 160-290 lbs. rested at $9.25-9.55; 140-160 lbs. $8.85-9.35; 290-350 lbs. $8.90-9.30. Sows turned at $8.25-8.50, few up to $8.60.

Wooled lambs and aged classes did not follow the upturn of clipped lambs and springers. Final sales on woolskins were weak to 25c lower, and aged classes lost 50c, instances 75c.

The week's top on clipped lambs was $10.80, paid Monday, closing bulk grading good to low-choice at $9.85-10.25.

Japan Concerned Over Slowing Up of Gains in Foreign Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's triumphant forward march in the sphere of foreign trade has been seriously retarded, if not entirely halted, if one may judge from the figures for the first quarter of 1936, which have just been published here. Japanese exports during this period were valued at 606,150,000 yen (about $175,000,000), which represented an increase of only 4 per cent over the first quarter of 1935. Imports, which amounted to 810,000,000 yen, gained by 10 per cent over 1935.

Last year's export gain over the first quarter of 1934 was 21 per cent. The slowing up of the pace of increase of Japanese exports is even more marked if one adds the results for the first 20 days of April. With this addition exports were valued at 738,000,000 yen, as against 725,000,000 yen for the corresponding period of 1935—a gain of less than 2 per cent.

Gains Are Diminishing

This declining rate of expansion is a serious matter for a country like Japan, which depends so much on foreign trade as a means of providing livelihood for a population that is growing at the rate of a million a year. The "Japan Times" in this connection speaks of "the uncomfortable returns in foreign commerce for the first quarter," which it describes as "even more disappointing than had been forecast."

The marked slowing up in Japan's foreign trade appears to be attributable to setbacks on some parts of the Island Empire's far-flung "commercial front" which have not been compensated by gains elsewhere. For instance, spectacular gains in sales of Japanese merchandise to South and Central America in 1935 have been followed by declines in 1936, largely because these Latin American countries object to an unbalanced trade and Japan has not been able to absorb their products in return for its own.

Japan's sales in African markets have also decreased, one reason being a prolonged deadlock in the negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Egypt. Quota restrictions hold down Japanese sales to the Asiatic colonial possessions of other powers, and there has been a significant decline in Japanese sales to Manchoukuo which closely coincides with a slowing up of Japanese investment in that country.

Australia May Boost Tariff

Australia is contemplating both quantity restrictions and higher tariffs against Japanese goods; and the outbreak of a trade war between the two countries seems imminent. Rayon and cotton goods are especially threatened by the new Australian measures. Japanese business men believe they possess a powerful bargaining weapon because Japan buys more from Australia than it sells to that country, largely because of imports of wool. The Japanese Wool Industry Society has endeavored to utilize this weapon, sending the following cable to the Australian Government and to Australian firms interested in the Japan trade:

"It is a matter of serious concern that the Australian Government's bill for raising the import tariffs on Japanese cotton cloth and rayon will aggravate Japanese-Australian trade relations. If it goes through it is likely to bring about serious effects on imports of Australian wool by Japan."

If these remonstrances are ineffective, Japan may invoke the trade protection act, which was utilized against Canada last year, impose retaliatory tariffs on Australian products and divert its purchases of wool to South Africa or other countries.

Japan can ill afford a foreign trade slump at the present time, when the Hirota Cabinet seems committed to an increase in state expenditures. Unless a high level of foreign trade can be maintained, increased appropriations may lead to a slump in the value of the yen and to high commodity prices in terms of Japanese currency and high interest rates. Japanese tenacity and resourcefulness enjoy a deservedly high reputation; and it is still too soon to assume that the upward curve of "Made in Japan" goods has been permanently arrested. At the same time it must be recognized that there may be a saturation point in the absorption capacity of the markets, with low purchasing power where Japanese goods have made their most striking advances during recent years.

Futility of Concentration

Japan's more thoughtful economists are emphasizing the worldwide nature of their country's economic interests and pointing out the futility of concentrating on those parts of Asia which are under Japanese political control or influence. Prof. Teijiro Uyeda, outstanding economist and leading authority on Japan's population problem, recently pointed out the following cogent considerations in "The Oriental Economist":

"From this point of view (the question of obtaining raw materials) it may be said that Japanese industry exists on a life-line extending from Texas out to British India and Australia. With regard to export markets for Japanese manufactures, they are so widely distributed over the world that it is out of the question to try to concentrate them in Asia. Nobody would ever think of selling as much silk to China as Japan is selling to the United States. Such being the state of affairs, the industrialization which Japan is bound to accomplish as an inevitable sequel of her problems can never be possible except on broad international lines."

The Japan Economic Federation, a leading businessmen's organization, has established a committee, under the presidency of Baron Seinosuke Goh, for the purpose of studying means of promoting foreign trade. This committee will be concerned with the following points: (1) The abolition of trade restrictions now existing in other countries; (2) the readjustment of treaties of commerce and navigation; (3) the development of new markets for Japanese commodities; (4) more liberal distribution of the world's natural resources; (5) improvement of administrative institutions connected with foreign trade; (6) readjustment of the system of export control; (7) improvement in foreign trade financing; (8) betterment in condition of small business enterprises.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

If profits are the measure of industrial good health, British industry is rapidly recovering from its depression, as may be seen from its annual company reports. An excellent quarterly analysis of these reports is made by the Economist which shows that an index of profits earned, after debenture interest, by companies reporting in the first quarter of the year, fell from 100 in 1929 to just under 70 in 1932, the bottom of the depression, and recovered to over 95 by 1935.

The companies whose annual reports were published during the first quarter of 1936 had an aggregate debenture, or bond, capital of some £214 millions, a preference capital of £272 millions, and an ordinary capital of £485 millions. These companies include over one third of the total number of companies whose results were analyzed in the whole of 1935. On the debenture capital they paid an average interest of 4.5 per cent; on the preference capital 5.2 per cent, and on the ordinary capital 9.2 per cent. These are aggregate figures, and the experience of different industries varied widely, particularly in the case of dividends paid on ordinary capital. Rate of interest on debentures ranged only from 4 per cent for gas companies, hotels and restaurants, and warehouse and trading companies, to 6.9 per cent for rubber companies. Interest on preference capital ranged from 3.8 per cent for canals and docks, to 7 per cent for telegraph and telephone companies. Dividends were as low as 1.2 per cent for canals and docks, as high as 27.5 per cent for oil companies and 28.6 per cent for motorcycle and aviation companies.

Interest Rates Falling

These figures continue the trend of recent years. Average interest rates paid on debenture capital have been falling under the influence of cheap money. From 4.99 per cent for companies reporting in 1933, debenture interest fell to 4.82 per cent in 1934 and 4.72 per cent in 1935. Interest on preference capital has naturally been rising, from 4.6 per cent in 1933 to 4.8 per cent in 1934, and 5.2 per cent in 1935. Dividends on ordinary capital have risen still more rapidly, from 5.8 per cent in 1933 to 6.5 per cent in 1934 and 7.4 per cent in 1935.

The policy of different industries in distributing or reinvesting earnings varies with the nature of the business, and the dividends paid should be compared with the percentages of earnings plowed back into the companies' business. The aggregate figures for the companies referred to above during the first quarter of 1936 were 77.8 per cent of earnings, after debenture interest, paid out to preference and ordinary shareholders, and 22.2 per cent appropriated to reserve. The reporting tea companies obtained 38.2 per cent of their reported profit from previously accumulated reserves; in other words, they did not earn the amounts they paid out to shareholders. At the other extreme, iron and steel companies put 45.3 per cent of earnings to reserve, electric light and power companies 46.2 per cent, electrical equipment companies 41.3 per cent, and shipping companies 51.9 per cent.

The necessity for reserve funds obviously varies from industry to industry, let alone from company to company, and any hard and fast rule which would force all companies to distribute a certain proportion of their earnings under penalty of high taxation on undistributed earnings, would have disastrous effects in some industries, quite apart from destroying the cushioning effect of reserves between prosperity and depression. The cushioning effect is well illustrated by British experience during the past depression. In 1932 earnings for ordinary capital fell to about 68 per cent of their 1929 level, and recovered to 97 per cent in 1935. Appropriations to reserve fell in 1932 to 40 per cent of 1929 figures, recovered to 117 per cent in 1935. Consequently dividends on ordinary capital moved within narrower limits; in 1932, at the bottom of the depression, they were 75 per cent of 1929 figures, and in 1935 had moved up to 92 per cent.

Business Volume Still Rising

The prospects for the near future are more confused. Although profits have not yet recovered their predepression levels, the volume of business is now well above 1929, and is still rising; so that, other things being equal, we might expect a further, although slower, rise in profits. Unfortunately, other things are not equal. There is a hesitation in the monetary policy of the country, and business men are beginning to be a little perturbed over the purely economic effects of our rearmament, which in some industries is causing costs to rise faster than prices, so that profits margins are beginning to shrink. Government armament orders take precedence over ordinary commercial demand, and in some cases this is producing serious effects. The iron and steel industry, for example is unable in some divisions to cope with domestic demand, is refusing export orders, is having to agree to importation of foreign steel products in excess of the quota. Machine tools are pre-empted for government work, and ordinary tools and jigs, normally made at home, are being imported. The steel industry is obviously in a dilemma. If it keeps capacity down to that necessary for commercial trade, it is unable to supply trade and rearmament demand at the same time; if it expands to satisfy both at once, it soon finds itself in the financial doldrums.

Skilled Labor Shortage

In many cases a shortage of skilled labor is acting as a bottleneck in the supply system. For want of skilled labor, for example, one commercial aviation company is unable to complete an order for four planes promised for this March, and delivery is likely to be at least a year late. Some skilled labor in trades and industries affected by rearmament is already fully employed, and rearmament may act not in the manner of a public works policy at the bottom of a depression, but rather to divert production from consumption goods or useful capital goods, to armaments. And the effect may be an absolute reduction in the standard of living of the people, whether our arms are paid for by taxation or through inflation.

Incidentally this problem illustrates the difficulties of forcing an expansion of production by a purely monetary policy. Cheap money may induce an industrialist to extend his plant, or make a merchant willing to carry larger stocks. But it takes five to seven years to produce a skilled engineer or a housebuilder, a plasterer or an electrician. The pace of industrial expansion is frequently set by the weaker links, which hold up the supply of necessary factors of production. If it turns out that our rearmament program is concentrating demand on these weaker links, industrial profits may prove not to be as elastic as they promise. Unless of course we finance our way by loans, and inflation.

Douglas Aircraft's Unfilled Orders Largest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Unfilled orders of the Douglas Aircraft Company on hand on April 10 amounted to $19,918,500, the largest on record in the industry. This compares with $16,800,000 on Feb. 8 and $3,901,000 on July 10, 1935. The volume of unfilled contracts has necessitated the carrying of a larger inventory of materials.

At the same time, the company reported a net profit of $18,185 for the quarter ended on Feb. 29 after depreciation and deduction of inventory to provide for anticipated losses on certain contracts in process, but before provision for federal income taxes. This compares with a net profit of $340,297, after depreciation and federal taxes, for the corresponding period last year.

Net sales for the quarter ended on Feb. 29 of this year amounted to $449,003, against $2,451,576 a year before.

N. C. Counties Seek State's Repayment of Road Funds

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 16—A movement to have the State of North Carolina repay to 44 counties about $8,500,000 they invested in highways in the early days of the state highway program is being sponsored by the Eastern North Carolina Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters in Raleigh.

After the State launched its modern highway building program, initiated the first year of the Cameron Morrison administration with a bond issue of $50,000,000, numerous counties, impatient for road building, advanced the money to the State to construct specified highways, with the understanding that the counties should be reimbursed out of future state highway bond issues.

Retail Business Moves at Fastest Pace Since Easter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—The retail trade during the past week moved ahead at the fastest pace since Easter, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet. The first hint of summer weather started increased buying of nearly all types of seasonal merchandise, with the improved demand particularly strong for men's and women's apparel. Interest in women's suits waned, but sales of coats in white and pastel shades increased, and summer dresses moved out rapidly.

"Summer-like temperatures," the report continues, "gave a decided impetus to the call for men's sports clothing, polo shirts, underwear, golf and fishing equipment, luggage, and furnishings for summer homes. The further widening of sales of jewelry, silverware, and new and used automobiles continued outstanding.

Trade Rises Sharply

"Cities which failed to report an increase over the previous week's distribution were the exception, the rise ranging from 8 to 23 per cent. This widened the estimated volume of retail sales over that of the corresponding 1935 week to 6 to 10 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

"Helped by the warmer weather and a spreading employment, retail sales in the New England states went ahead of the 1935 figures by 8 to 12 per cent. Although reactionary security markets were an impediment, larger pay rolls in major industries continued a supporting factor in lifting the average for the East to 10 to 15 per cent over last year's.

"Summer temperatures prevailing during most of the week accelerated distribution through the Middle West," the survey continues, "as the 1935 total was passed by 12 to 16 per cent. Due to unfavorable weather persisting in some sections, the average for the Northwest was unchanged at 10 to 12 per cent over a year ago.

"With small retailers reporting the most abrupt increases, sales in the South advanced 8 to 15 per cent from last year's. As heavy general rains improved the crop outlook, sales in the Southwest spurted upward by 12 to 18 per cent. Recent gains were maintained on the Pacific Coast at 8 to 12 per cent over the 1935 comparative period.

Wholesalers More Active

"In virtually all branches wholesale buying was larger in volume than for the week preceding, with lightweight clothing and summer wear outstanding, as retailers sought to meet the rising tempo of consumer demand. The warm weather influence also was evident in the accumulation of stocks of summer furniture, vacation supplies, sports goods, farm implements, hardware, and electric refrigerators.

"Due to the lightness of commitments when the season opened, reorders of staples picked up rapidly, particularly from country districts where crop conditions have been improved by recent rains. The inclination to stock up was strongest in those lines which have displayed continued price firmness," the report concludes.

Pacific Gas Earns $2.25 on Common During 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Consolidated net income of $22,185,580, after all deductions, including provision for gas revenue in dispute, but excluding subsidiary preferred dividends, is reported by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended March 31.

This is equal, after subsidiary and parent company preferred dividends, to $2.25 each on 6,261,254 common shares, and compared with net income of $18,221,346, or $1.62 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Total revenues from all sources were $93,688,474, against $89,147,793, a gain of $4,540,681. Net earnings, after expenses, ordinary taxes and depreciation, were $40,912,524, an increase of $2,664,884.

James B. Black, president, in his report, credited most of the increase to the gas department, the growth of electric revenue having been influenced by lower average rates and by considerably decreased sales for agricultural pumping last summer.

Week's Auto Output Totals 117,156 Units

DETROIT, May 15 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated today a production of 117,156 units in the automobile industry this week, compared with 118,786 cars and trucks for last week, and 89,760 for the corresponding week of 1935.

Federal Automotive Tax Revenue Jump 14 P. C.

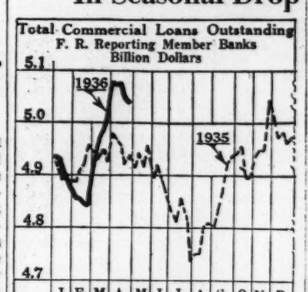
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—Receipts from the nine federal excise tax levies on automotive products increased to $72,117,581 for the first quarter of this year from $63,108,255 for the first quarter of 1935, a jump of 14.3 per cent, according to the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

Revenue from the manufacturers tax on automobiles and motorcycles showed the greatest percentage of gain, reflecting the recent boom in motor vehicle sales. This tax, levied at 3 per cent of the manufacturer's sales price, produced $15,024,356 in the three months' period, a gain of 64.7 per cent over the like period of the year before.

The largest single item was the federal tax on gasoline, which amounted to $37,726,424 during the quarter, and this one tax constituted more than one half of total revenue collections from automotive sources. Compared with first quarter collections a year ago, gasoline tax receipts increased about 5 per cent.

Commercial Loans In Seasonal Drop



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMERCIAL loans, after having risen sharply since late in February to a peak during the Easter season, have recently sagged moderately. A contraction in business loans is normal at this time of the year, and, if held within reasonable bounds, is not to be interpreted unfavorably as a business indicator.

If usual seasonal trends are followed, they will continue to contract well into the summer, to advance again when credit is needed to move crops in the fall.

The failure of loans to continue the spring rise, however, indicates that credit inflation is not yet a factor to be feared, despite the redundance of credit facilities.

Los Angeles Meat Trade During Year Totals $40,760,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 16 — Local meat packing not satisfied with being the city's third largest industry, is earning national recognition for its low retail prices and its expanding consumers' market.

The annual production valued at $40,760,000 is being turned out by 27 packing plants, several of which are branches of well-known eastern concerns with nationally advertised brands More than 2500 employees are paid some $3,000,000 annually to carry on the business which in 1933, for instance, paid out $33,376,836 for materials, containers, fuel and power, and supplies.

Leading all other sections of the state, Los Angeles produces 43.5 per cent of the output of all California packers. Nationally, Los Angeles ranks fifth among the 33 leading industrial centers listed by the United States census bureau. More important than Los Angeles are Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Kansas City, while next in line are Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Indianapolis.

Like all other areas, the Los Angeles business sprang from the demand of a concentrating population. But few of these areas can boast a background as colorful as that of the winning of the West and the days of the gold rush.

In addition to the meat packing, strictly speaking, is the making of sausage and sausage casings manufactured in other than meat-packing establishments. This sizable activity employs 350 persons and turns out a product valued in excess of $4,000,000 annually. The wholesale dispatching, dressing, and packing of poultry, also an addition, has a product value of $871,000 for this county.

The packing export trade is fairly limited, with pork and lard the chief items. During recent years the volume of exports has been unusually low, the packers report, but they also point out that meat imports also have been low. For the United States, they say only 50,000,000 pounds were imported in 1934, enough for one day's supply.

Glass Firm Plans Expansion Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 16—Subject to modifications due to changing conditions, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company and its subsidiaries contemplate engaging in the near future in a $12,500,000 program of expansion and improvement of existing facilities, according to an announcement accompanying a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 for issuance of 63,000 common shares, $25 par value.

The shares are to be offered for subscription pro rate to shareholders of the company at $100 a share in the ratio of one share for each 20 shares held of record June 5.

As to the program of expansion and betterment, the company said that unless it was modified, expenditures would be approximately as follows:

Improvement to the registrant's Streator, Ill., container plant, $2,500,000; improvement of other such plants of the company, $2,500,000; expansion of facilities of company for production of industrial materials, such as glass blocks and glass fiber, $2,000,000; construction of new container plant at Oakland, Calif., by Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Company, a subsidiary, $2,500,000; expansion of facilities for the manufacture of thin blown tumblers and stemware and glassware by Libby Glass Company, subsidiary, $1,000,000; expanding facilities by Owens-Illinois Glass Company, $2,000,000.

Supreme Court Will Review Duke Power Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 16—The United States Supreme Court declined to review a ruling of Jan. 6 by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which upheld the act of the South Carolina Legislature levying a tax on electric power.

The Duke Power Company thus lost its attack upon the act, passed in 1932. The power company's claim for refunds of such taxes paid was denied by the court.

The Duke attorneys had contended the act discriminated against their company, because it imposed a levy based on all power generated, while certain other companies paid a tax only on power sold.

Wheat Prices Off Sharply and Then RecoverSomewhat

CHICAGO, May 16—The radical decline in cash wheat prices at Kansas City resulted in that market selling upward of 1,000,000 bushels to come to Chicago, the assumption being that part if not all of this wheat would be applied on Chicago May contracts. The result of this transaction at first was a further decline in the May delivery here, some further liquidation on the part of scattered holders taking place.

Later in the week, however, there was a distinctly firmer tone here for the May as well as for the deferred futures, the market apparently being somewhat oversold. There was considerable commission buying on resting orders on recent declines, and shorts covered freely at times. With the trade thin this buying caused moderate rallies.

Conditions at Chicago

In spite of the offerings of Southwest wheat to come to this market, Chicago cash wheat premiums held comparatively firm. No. 2 red was quoted at 2½ to 3½ cents over the May, and No. 2 hard winter at 3 to 6 cents over. The Kansas City sales here were at a substantially lower basis for the cash wheat than existed a few weeks ago.

The Government reporting indicating a yield of 464,000,000 bushels winter wheat was much lower than expectations, but had surprisingly little effect on prices, a sharp decline following the announcement. Traders evidently were of the opinion that the general and heavy rains that covered the Southwest last week had changed the situation a great deal for the better, and that this improvement had not figured in the May report as compiled by the Government. However, the report showed a heavy abandonment, which means an irretrievable loss of unusual extent.

While the report did not cause the immediate buying that would be expected ordinarily with such a low estimate, it nevertheless tempered bearish sentiment, and selling pressure dwindled on setbacks.

Good Spring Wheat Outlook

Spring wheat seeding has made good progress, soil and weather conditions having been favorable, but traders do not know as yet whether the soil conservation plans will result in a substantial acreage curtailment or not.

Canadian wheat clearances increased rapidly the last two weeks, but recently the daily export sales reported have not reflected any urgent demand from abroad, although it is plain that the next few months Canada will have to supply the great bulk of European needs.

After disposing of the big end of its surplus Australia has raised its prices to well above the level for No. 2 Manitoba wheat. Southern hemisphere shipments to Europe are extremely light, Argentina shipped 1,132,000 bushels of wheat the past week and Australia, 2,362,000 bushels. Of the total exported 1,961,000 bushels went to non-European countries.

Although Canada is in a position to dictate prices for a few months at least, the Canadian Grain Board continues to sell as much wheat as is wanted at current prices, with no apparent intention of raising the price levels. European millers are banking on this attitude, and consequently are buying only for immediate needs.

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Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 18
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 6
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

The Home Forum

Great Days in Greece

I BID you approach Athens by Brindisi, a subtler threshold to Greece, I warrant you, than any Pullman in the Dare de Lyons. For thus do you appoint that you approach Greece through the Ionian Islands and the wild western uplands. You plunge through centuries of medieval night. Gradually the splendor begins to beckon. Athens calls across mountains and valleys, like a sun forcing his way through vapors. The Parthenon stands peerless before you.

The morning after leaving Brindisi we came on deck in the chill moment of earliest dawn. Harsh and scarred and forbidding extended the toothed mountains of Albania on our left, with mists in the gaps and snow on the peaks. A cold wind blew down from them; but we, for our part, sheered round toward Corfu, outpost of Greece.

NOBLY THE ISLAND rose to that dignity, rearing its solemn mountains and grave lower regions along the morning sky. Corfu before us was rich with towers and terraced vines. But, more than all, the island was a silver smother of olives, with great ranks of cypresses starting up like black ghosts.

Now, at length, with a loud hooting, we were steaming into the port of Corfu between its two massive citadels.

And behold our fortune! Today the town was en fête, which involved the clangor of bands and the streaming of banners. We stood on deck there, like an audience in a theater, and the procession passed before us slowly and magnificently.

THE DAY DREW to an end, the day of elegiac cypresses and lush rose hedges and of older pagan memories. And next morning, I boarded the tramp steamer which was to take me coasting from island to island, among tiny mainland anchorages, until we disembarked at last in Itéa, that city which lies like a gem thwart the blue rapier of the Gulf of Corinth, that city whence a man journeys toward Parnassus and Delphi under the gorges, folded between the Shining Rocks.

Delphi is a place of mystery and revelation, where the whole meaning of Greece becomes manifest to you. For it happens suddenly so, with places and people. There is no anticipating it. There is no re-creating it. You stumble upon the heart of them, their essential secrets. So I found in Delphi the spirit was abroad. For Delphi was the shrine of the supreme Greek Oracle and, having been silent for two thousand years, that day the Oracle spoke again, the lips of Apollo moved.

THE MOUNTAINS THAT encircle Delphi are of such a lovely and excluding magnificence that all the common world seems alien from it, the substance of a lesser planet. Above the sacred precincts where the fearful road led between the gleaming treasuries of the Greek races, from temple to temple, to the lips of the god himself—above the sacred precincts, I say, rise the Shining Rocks. They are a precipitous spur of the Parnassus, and a great chasm cleaves them. From the chasm leaps the Castalian Fountain, in whose waters every suppliant to the Oracle bathed his brow or his body.

YET IN THE morning it seemed that the triumph of Greece had not yet begun. A shepherd boy somewhere was piping his stripling melodies. There was a hammering of sculptors over their statues and a whispering of poets over their poems, but neither sculpture nor poetry had attained its fullness yet.

But at noon the mountains held the world with another assurance. Greece had attained her golden maturity. The incomparable statues in the precinct of Apollo blossomed and branched like a marble forest. Pericles in Athens commanded the newer Parthenon to arise, and its meridian splendor lay across all Greece, like a drift of burning flowers. Tonight for the first time, in the theater above Apollo's temple here in Delphi, they were performing a new play by Sophocles.

But in the evening, the rose and silver evening, the splendor was at an end. Only the loveliness remained. The mountains were now not austere, not terrible. They were merely more beautiful than all other mountains. The grasshoppers sat and sparkled in the barley by the edge of the road. The hawks screamed against the Shining Rocks, and their companions seemed their shadows as they flew. From beyond the cliffs tinkled the bells of the homegoing goats.

So the evening faded and the moon gathered strength, streaming down upon the gorges of Delphi. The mountains were vapor, the tumbled massive pillars of Apollo's temple were lighter than thistledown. It was all a legend, the story of Hellas, and the minds of gods or men had never created a legend more marvelous. But it was not true. Hellas had never existed. A phantom owl cried hoarsely out of the mists of the moon.

I MADE MY way toward Diakophto. There, with a sort of symbolic enthusiasm, I boarded the train for Corinth, but there was no room for me save in the guard's van. I was amply compensated. The very moment I boarded it, I observed the Thing—the world's most magnificent barrel-organ. I can hope to give no idea of its splendor—of the beautiful classic nymphs and modern Athenian politicians disporting side by side in its panels, of its lusters and mirrors, of its glass arm-bangles, its golden tassels, its flags of all (or nearly all) nations, its balustrades with brass nobs on, its ivory handle. But, above all, I must not forget the sacred medals sewn into fringes. It was heaven's own barrel-organ.

And at that very moment I knew there was only one ambition left to me in the world, all else being dust and ashes. I yearned, how I yearned, to set those lusters tinkling and the bangles dancing. I would give up all hope of immortality to turn that ivory handle.

I COULD HOLD converse, at least, with the man who owned the barrel-organ. I found out that it was the little fellow huddled on some baskets under the post pigeon-holes. We got into conversation and exchanged confidences about Detroit and London, which he intimated was the capital of one of the remoter States of the Union. I turned the conversation in the direction of the barrel-organ. Fearfully, whimsically, I suggested to him that if only he would allow me, for one moment—

He jumped out of his skin, almost, with eagerness. Would I be content with half profits? And that was how I came to be spending a few days organ-grinding in Corinth.

THROUGHOUT ALL ANTIQUITY Corinth was celebrated for its luxury and frivolity. Nothing in the world can be imagined more luxurious than that barrel-organ, nothing more frivolous than grinding it. Small girls got up and surrounded me and my organ, treading mazily, like figures on a Greek vase. My hat and pockets were laden with innumerable pieces of ten lepta, each of which had very little value, but all of which compounded paid for daily food and drink.

I trundled the organ down to the blue edge of the Gulf of Corinth to divert the soldiers there during the sedulous inspection of their shirts. Proprietors of restaurants emerged from their kitchens and pressed upon me large bowls of curds. I was reviving the antique traditions.

BUT UPON THE morning of my last day I climbed alone into the triple-girt fastness, though I would gladly have brought my loads of lusters and bangles to set the ghosts of what poor Venetians and Turks may still linger here, to dance among the bastions and redoubts. Half Greece lay stretched at my feet, Arcady beside me, Parnassus and Helicon before me.

Away beyond Salamis I caught a faint flare of burning stone. It was the pillars of the Parthenon, the goal of my wanderings. A day or two later, I was transported in the body there, where my spirit stood entranced now. My pilgrimage was over at length. A shepherd, near Olympia, gave me his tall curved crook, and it accompanied me to the journey's end. The rigors and the glories were over, forgotten, annulled, in the supreme glory of the Parthenon.

All the rest seemed but shadows, even Sparta, even Mycenae, when the mind went back to them from the central revelation of Athens. For the Parthenon rose out of this hill of tombs, not as the living testament of unmortal beauty, but rather as an arrested skeleton dominating this withered world.

AND YET THE moment of illusion breaks. Whether you see the sun slide on a foam-crested wave, whether you hear the flutter of a bird's wing close at hand, Athens becomes alive for you; slowly, subtly, you are flooded with the revelation. You behold the shrine where the golden lamp burned continually, and burns still. The oil of that lamp was distilled from the olives of Athene's tree. You see the basket-bearers approaching—the maidens who come with flowers for the altars of Athene. The lowing beasts are ascending to the sacrifice. You hear a swinging of draperies, an echo of swift laughter, the murmur of grave lips rebuking it.

But all that is not enough. You want a more intimate knowledge of them than the manner and the places of their praying. What did they make, what food did they eat, how did they love?

Now that the revelation has come to you, the street of tombs by the electric railway has become as living as Piccadilly. The chill museum, which hitherto seemed a charnel-house, gives up its secret more frankly and joyously than an illuminated missal, than today's newspapers.

LOUIS GOLDING

Historical Setting

FIRST settlement at Jamestown
In sixteen-seven, May—
Strange to be there and wondering
(My schoolbook did say)
If myriads of buttercups
Shone welcome as today?

And all the way to Yorktown—
The textbooks had not told
How flanking every road and field
The Scotch broom flashed its gold!

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

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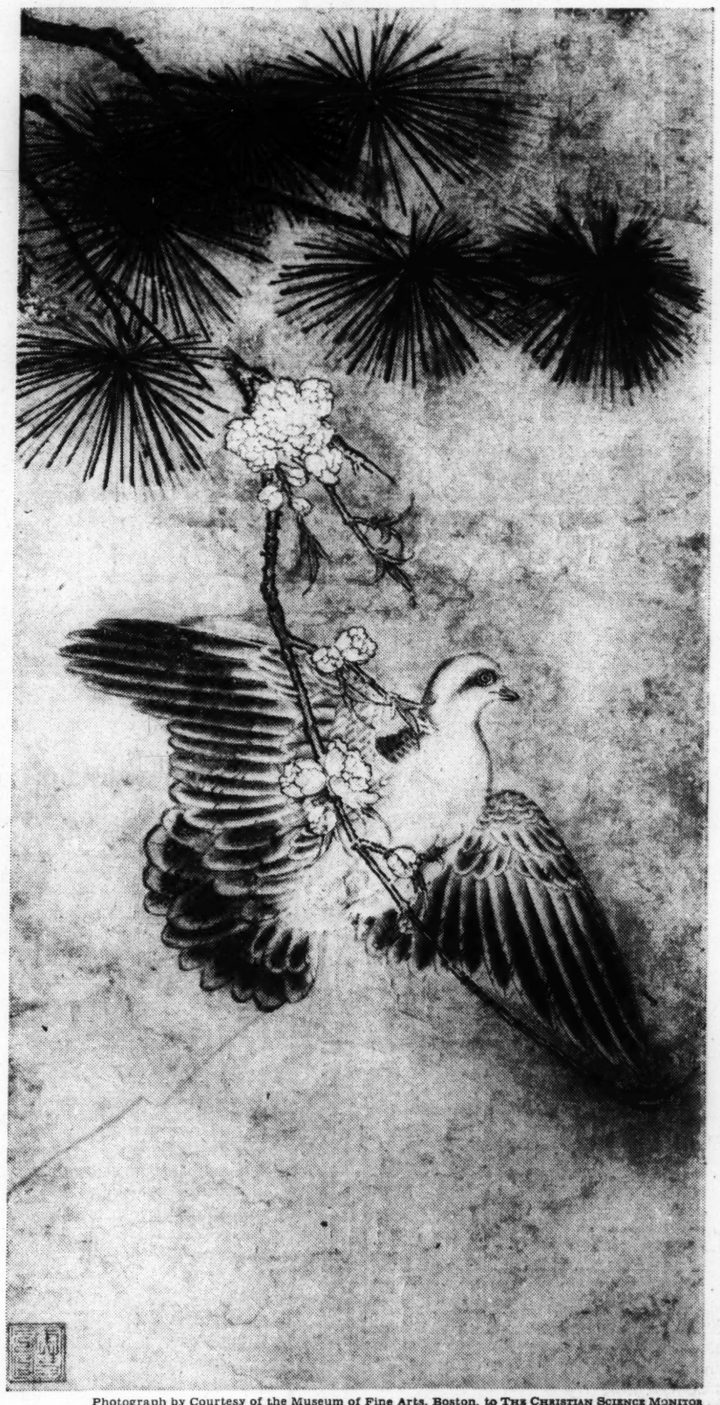

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINE AND PIGEON: *A Painting by Sesshu (1420-1506)*

RANKING as the greatest of Japanese painters, Sesshu depicted subjects from nature, fixing the characteristics with a definite, poignant stroke of the brush. Traits of bird and branch are established unmistakably, the starlike growth of the pines, the orderly arrangement of the plumage. The bird is poised upon the branch lightly, with wings spread so that it is seen in full character. An unerring penmanship gives shape and form; a clear, audacious stroke fixes the design. Such painting is marked by its vivacity, by its frank, joyous character. The painter is prompted by a desire to invest his subject with its supreme qualities. He expresses the radiance of bloom, ripeness, plenitude.

Among Coral Reefs

THERE is something in the psychology of mankind to which coral reefs never fail to appeal. The beauty of their immense wreaths of green floating upon a sea, brilliant ultramarine in the hot sun, the whole dappled with the cloud shadows, is grateful to the voyager after weeks either of dull routine or of wearying struggle in the trade winds. A visit ashore provides an interlude, with fresh fish and coconuts, vegetables and fruit, and agreeable intercourse with handsome and friendly people, such as are found in the South Seas. The quiet and shade of the coconut and banyan groves seem the epitome of peace and beauty by contrast with the ceaseless surge and break of the waves around. Here too is no monotony, for, while at high tide the village of palm-thatched houses is gay with the chatter of the women and the play of children, at low tide it is deserted and hushed, every soul being on the tidal reefs in search of fish, bivalves, lobsters and crabs. . . .

The shallow reefs are the most characteristic feature of these tropical islands and extend outwards as flats, with no more than a few inches of water over them. They may have a breadth of one or two hundred yards, and off the points of the islands they may stretch for many miles, often joining islet to islet. The greater part of the surface is flat, with no seaward inclination, and the definite edge drops abruptly into the ocean waters. A walk over such reefs is a veritable revelation of luxuriant marine life. Such fleshy seaweeds as occur in temperate regions are almost unknown here, but the whole surface of the flats, starting a few yards out from the land, is completely covered with bizarre forms of life, stiff branching growths, cups, plates, rounded masses, or incrustations, all formed of limestone and covered with organisms, pink, purple, claret, orange, brown or green. Between these lie cowrie, cone and spider shells of brilliant patterns, with purple, and black spiny sea urchins and here and there blue, red or purple "five fingers." Crabs and prawns, most of them markedly patterned, scamper over all surfaces. . . .

Barrier reefs are truly wonderful structures, continuing mile after mile round some island land. All such land is either volcanic or elevated coral limestone, save only the Seychelles, which are formed of granite. If the enclosed island is steep, as are many of the Tahiti group, the barrier reef is only a mile or two off its coast and generally shows deep cut passages opposite bays and land streams. It may consist of a quite narrow flat, as off Tahiti, whereas off Bora Bora it is generally over one thousand yards broad and has coconut covered islets linearly extending along it, so as almost to encircle the dark volcanic island with a wreath of vivid green, a striking contrast to the brilliant ultramarine of the placid lagoon between. —J. STANLEY GARDINER, in "Coral Reefs and Atolls," (London and New York: Macmillan.)

Holding to the True Course

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN GUIDING their ships safely into port, navigators often are required to make extensive adjustments in direction to offset the countercurrents due to tide or storm. Otherwise they would be carried off their courses. The mariner, through precise mathematical and astronomical computations, can calculate his exact position in latitude and longitude at any time of day or night. Likewise, periodically in touch with the ground by radio, and equipped with scientific instruments accurately indicating drift, altitude, direction, and velocity, the flyer knows his location.

Christian Scientists, traveling from sense to Soul, are equipped intelligently to adjust themselves to changing conditions and circumstances, through spiritual knowledge of the availability and applicability of God's law, which eternally governs the universe including man. When the winds of adversity blow, waves of temptation rise, or cross currents of fear and discouragement surge, the Christian Scientist turns to God, confidently and demonstratively knowing that divine Mind, infinite wisdom, is guiding him. Through the prayerful study of Christian Science, moral courage, spiritual strength and true understanding are unerringly established; and the traveler thus learns to hold his course in spite of the efforts of evil, or error, to mislead, distract, confuse, or destroy. With what assurance and joy he learns to understand God as unaltering, invariable divine Love, and thus to recognize mortal mind and matter as illusion, unreality.

If one who has launched into the unfamiliar but healing waters of Truth seems temporarily to have lost his joy and gladness, it may be that he is still mentally holding on to his old notions of what constitutes harmony and contentment. But to the spiritual course he must fearlessly hold, if he is not to make shipwreck of his endeavor. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, learned, through precious experience, the trials of those who would follow the true direction and accept the aid of divine Love. On page 324 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has written: "Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony. The purification of sense and self is a proof of progress."

The perverseness of material sense, the mesmerism of sickness, sin, hatred, bitterness, and strife, these are "the false landmarks" which are left behind, and joy and gladness hasten their disappearance. They will disappear proportionately as the divine qualities of Love and Truth—kindness, purity, loveliness, amicability—are allowed to characterize our every activity. Love's attributes, intelligently utilized, compensate in full and gratifying measure for the errors of material sense, and indicate our course Godward with unfailing accuracy and precision.

The master Christian, Jesus the Christ, knew the perversity of material thought and said (Luke 9:62), "No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." The deep spiritual meaning of this statement indicates the great need for implicit obedience to spiritual direction. Mrs. Eddy also saw the fallacy of looking to material concepts or mere human opinion for guidance. To those who are sorrowing through loss or disappointment, to the sufferers who have despaired of physical healing, to the servant of habit or appetite, she has given this helpful admonition (Science and Health, p. 392): "Fear, which is an element of all disease, must be cast out to readjust the balance for God. Casting out evil and fear enables truth to outweigh error. The only course is to take antagonistic grounds against all that is opposed to the health, holiness, and harmony of man, God's image."

With what dauntlessness one holds to his spiritual course when, through fidelity to Truth and Love, he is daily meeting and mastering the mesmeric falsities of mortal mind; for, by the guidance of the beacon light of spiritual revelation, he understands the omnipotence of God, good, and the nothingness and powerlessness of evil! Our great Master reflected divine Love so clearly, and taught his followers spiritual truth with such a degree of conviction and finality, that he was and is indeed the Way-shower. Only through sinlessness and purity was his demonstration of divinity and immortality made possible. His knowledge and understanding of God as Love was always expressed in his unsurpassed love, exemplifying the real spiritual man of God's creating. Recognizing this, Mrs. Eddy has said (*ibid.*, p. 454): "Love for God and man is the true incentive in both healing and teaching. Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." Hence, through learning to love rightly, all will find the way to the spiritual haven where health, happiness, and success are abundantly provided by that infinite Love which is God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Å følge den sanne kurs

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

NÅR et skib skal bringes trygt i havn, må dets fører ofte i stor utstrekning avpasse styringen efter motstrømmer som skylder tidevann eller storm, forat ikke disse skal føre skibet ut av dets kurs. Gjennem nøiaktige matematiske og astronomiske beregninger kan den sjøfarende bestemme skibets nøiaktige posisjon med hensyn til bredde- og lengdegrad til hvilken som helst tid på dagen eller natten. Det samme er tilfelle med flyveren; da han ved hjelp av radio med regelmessige mellemrum har forbindelse med grunnen under sig og er utstyret med videnskapelige instrumenter som nøiaktig angir drift, høide, retning og hurtighet, vet han hvor han befinner sig.

Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] som har gitt sig ut på reisen fra sans til Sjel, er også i stand til skjønnsomt å avpasse sig efter skiftende forhold og omstendigheter ved hjelp av åndelig kunnskap om at Guds lov, som i all evighet styrer universet innbefattende mennesket, er tilgjengelig og praktisk anvendelig. Når motgangens vinder blåser, fristelsens bølger reiser sig eller fryktens og motløshetens motstrømmer søker å rive ham med sig, vender en Christian Scientist sig til Gud; i full tillit til at hans viden er bevislig, holder han fast ved at det guddommelige Sinn, uendelig visdom, leder ham. Gjennem bønn og studiet av Kristen Videnskap vil moralsk mot, åndelig styrke og sann forståelse ufravikelig komme til ham; og han lærer således å holde fast ved sin kurs til tross for det ondes eller villfarelsens bestrebelser for å villede, forstyrre, forvirre eller tilintetgjøre. Med hvilken forvissning og glede lærer han ikke å forstå Gud som uforanderlig, uomskiftelig guddommelig Kjærlighet, og derigjennem å innse at det dødelige sinn og materien er illusjon, uvirkelighet.

Hvis en som har satt ut på Sannhetens lite kjente men helbredende vann, midlertidig synes å ha mistet sin glede og livslyst, kan det være at han ennu mentalt klynger sig til sine gamle forestillinger om hvad harmoni og tilfredshet vil si. Men han må fryktløst holde fast ved den åndelige kurs, hvis ikke hans bestrebelser skal lide skibbrudd. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, lærte gjennem dyrebar erfaring hvilke prøvelser kommer til dem som søker å følge den sanne ledelse og å ta imot den guddommelige Kjærlighets hjelp. På side 324 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* har hun skrevet: "Glede over å forlate de falske landemerker og fryd ved å se dem forsvinne,—denne sinnstilstand hjelper til å fremskynde den endelige harmoni. Renselsen av sansen og selvet er et bevis på fremskritt."

Den materielle sanses fordervethet, sykdommens, syndens, hatets, bitterhetens og stridens mesmerisme, er de "falske landemerker" som vi fjerner oss fra, og fryd og glede får dem til å forsvinne hurtigere. De vil forsvinne i samme forhold som vi lar all vår gjerning preges av Kjærlighetens og Sannhetens guddommelige egenskaper—godhet, renhet, elskelighet, vennlighet. Når vi forstår og gjør praktisk bruk av Kjærlighetens egenskaper, opveier disse i fullt mål den materielle sanses villfarelser, og angir med ufeilbar nøiaktighet og sikkerhet vår kurs henimot Gud.

De kristnes forbillede, Jesus Kristus, visste hvor fordervet den materielle tenkning er, og sa (Luk. 9:62): "Ingen som legger sin hånd på plogen og ser sig tilbake, er skikket for Guds rike." Den dype åndelige betydning av disse ord antyder at der er et stort behov for ubetinget å følge den åndelige ledelse. Også Mrs. Eddy forstod hvor galt det vilde være å søke veiledning i materielle begreper eller blott og bart menneskelige meninger. Til dem som sørger på grunn av tap eller skuffelser, til de lidende som har opgitt håpet om legemlig helbredelse, til den som ligger under for vaner eller begjær, har hun gitt denne nyttige formaning (*Science and Health*, s. 392): "Frykt, som er en bestanddel av all sykdom, må drives ut forat likevekten kan bli gjenoprettet for Gud. Utdrivelse av det onde og frykten setter sannheten i stand til å få overhånd over villfarelsen. Den eneste kurs å følge er å motsette sig alt som strider mot menneskets, Guds billedes, sundhet, hellighet og harmoni."

Med hvilken uforferdethet holder vi ikke fast ved vår åndelige kurs når vi gjennem troskap mot Sannhet og Kjærlighet daglig imøtegår og overvinner det dødelige sinns mesmeristiske usannheter; for når vi lar oss lede av den åndelige åpenbarings lys, forstår vi Guds, det godes allmakt og det ondes intethet og maktesløshet! Vår store Mester gjenspeilet den guddommelige Kjærlighet så klart og lærte sine efterfølgere åndelig sannhet med en så høi grad av overbevisning og på en så avgjørende måte at han i sannhet var og er Veiviseren. Det var bare syndfrihet og renhet som gjorde hans demonstrasjon av guddommelighet og udødelighet mulig. Hans kunnskap om og forståelse av Gud som Kjærlighet blev alltid uttrykt i hans uforlignelige kjærlighet, hvorved han anskueliggjorde det virkelige åndelige menneske som Gud har skapt. I erkjennelsen av dette skrev Mrs. Eddy (samme bok, s. 454): "Kjærlighet til Gud og mennesket er den sanne drivfjær ved helbredelse så vel som ved undervisning. Kjærlighet inspirerer, oplyser, utstikker veien og fører an." Gjennem å lære å elske på rette måte vil derfor alle finne veien til den himmelske havn hvor den uendelige Kjærlighet som er Gud, sørger rikelig for sundhet, lykke og fremgang.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fulfillment

I CANNOT now remember when
This beauty did begin;
Methinks my eyes were closed the while
It ventured slyly in.
And when I suddenly beheld
The miracle all fair,
I bowed my head and with the trees
Communed in silent prayer.

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

A Railroad Yard at Night

FAINT forms of giant buildings in the night
Across the flat, steel spider-web are seen,
While like strange stars the lamps of red and green
Hang in the ebon air at every height
In placid peace with all the lamps of white.
Beyond the bridge the weary cars convene,
Sunk in a slumber soundless and serene,
Wrapped well in robes of darkness recondite:
But here the trembling engines thunder by,
Drawing their trains of peopled palace cars,
The great black beasts of beauty sing and sigh,
The whistles cut the air like scimitars,
And these much-traveled tracks of traffic lie
Gleaming of silver underneath the stars.

—HARRY RANDOLPH BLYTHE, in "Poems." (Cambridge, Mass.: Riverside Press.)

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Amateur Discovers First Comet in 1936; Bay State Veterans to Get $106,000,000

Boston Today

Harvard Confirms Comet Discovery

In the star-lit dawn today Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, snapped a camera bulb and, turning to an assistant, remarked, "Yes, he's done it again."

Thus casually was confirmed discovery of the first new comet of 1936.

Words of this confirmation was flashed to Leslie C. Peltier, Delphos, Ohio, amateur variable star observer and stockroom clerk in a garage. He discovered the new comet, said to be of the ninth magnitude, while gazing through his telescope, located in a cornfield on his father's home, early yesterday. He notified Dr. Shapley and also Dr. George Van Biesbroeck, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis.

Near North Pole

The new comet is reported by Dr. Shapley to be in the Constellation of Cepheus. It is moving slowly south and east near the North Pole. For those who understand such things, Dr. Shapley said the location is declination plus 73 degrees, right ascension 23 hours, 45 minutes. It will remain visible for some time, he said.

This is the fifth comet which Mr. Peltier is credited with discovering. He also discovered a Nova. He watched it grow as a speck in the sky for seven years and finally was rewarded by being the first to see it burst into brilliance.

Awarded Merit Prize

For this and other examples of proficiency as an observer, he was awarded the merit prize of the American Association of Variable Star Observers in 1934. This honor placed him among the most distinguished of amateur observers.

When in Boston to receive this award, he disclosed that he has been interested in the stars since boyhood Although his formal education ended with high school he forged ahead in gaining knowledge of astronomy. He constructed his own telescope and makes nightly observations.

Coakley May Run For Governorship

Daniel H. Coakley, disbarred Boston lawyer, stated last night that he might be willing to run for the Democratic nomination for Governor to insure "harmony" within the ranks of the party. The announcement was based, he said, upon the existing confusion due to the number of candidates seeking the nomination, all of whom claim to have a majority of the delegates to the June convention.

At present serving on the Executive Council as councilor from the Fourth District, comprising a majority of the wards of the City of Boston, Mr. Coakley has had a long and varied career. Being in turn streetcar conductor, prize fight referee, representative in the State Legislature and lawyer, his term of public service was thought to have ended in 1922 when he was disbarred from the practice of law in Massachusetts on charges of having used his influence over a district attorney and attorney general to prevent the execution of justice. This disbarrment, however, did not prevent the Boston voters from electing him to office in 1932.

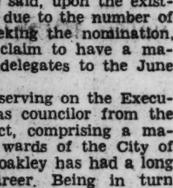
The confusion to which Mr. Coakley referred is due to the conflicting claims of Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, state treasurer, Charles F. Hurley and Attorney General Paul A. Dever, each of whom alleges that he will be nominated on an early ballot. It is to clear up this situation that Mr. Coakley would "be willing" to accept the nomination. He also stated that he believes that his nomination would insure the continuation of the Democratic regime on Beacon Hill. He often has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship, but stated that the Governorship is the only post which would attract him.

'Lost Bridegroom' Era Recalled Here

The years between 1849 and 1881 were known in Boston's history as the "period of lost bridegrooms," according to City Registrar Hilda M. Quirk today. The registrar revealed to reporters that in that time the two contracting parties were listed in the name of the bride who later took the name of the bridegroom who then in turn passed out of the official record.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather with light frosts in favorable places tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable Sunday.

For All New England States: Fair tonight and Sunday, light to heavy frost tonight; rising temperature beginning early Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming variable; fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	67	Minneapolis	64	82
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	62	74	New York	77	64
Denver	62	84	Norfolk	60	70
Helena	48	60	Philadelphia	56	66
Jacksonville	74	80	St. Louis	62	76
Kansas City	66	86	San Francisco	58	68
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	64	74
Miami	76	82			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 16.
B—Maximum, May 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:07 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 8:36 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:03 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

Military and Civic Parade Precedes Bridge Dedication

Four Governors—Curley of Massachusetts, Brann of Maine, Bridges of New Hampshire and Cross of Connecticut—are listed as speakers at the dedication exercises tomorrow afternoon of the Gen. Clarence A. Edwards Memorial Bridge connecting Point of Pines, Revere and Lynn.

The ceremonies will follow an elaborate military and civic parade, which will start at Market Square, Lynn, cross the new bridge, continue over the Revere Beach Parkway to Revere Street, where it will be dismissed. Congressman William P. Connery will be the presiding officer at the exercises.

In preparation for the demonstration tomorrow, Yankee Division veterans of Lynn and Revere have arranged a banquet and ball for this evening at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. The four Governors have been invited to attend.

Dedham Gardens Open to Visitors

"Welcome" signs at the entrances to beautiful estates, rarely open to the public, will guide the garden-lover enjoying the hospitality of Dedham Tercentenary Garden Day tomorrow. The roster of showplaces, 24 in all, reads like a garden Social Register.

From two to six o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the Tercentenary Committee has planned to play host to townspeople and to friends from neighboring communities, with the co-operation of owners of gardens, large and small. The garden day will go down as one of the features of the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town, which will be observed in September.

There will be no admission fee to the gardens.

Mercury at 34 Sets Low Record

Today was the coldest May 16 recorded in Boston in all the 54 years that the United States Weather Bureau has been established here.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning the mercury fell to 34. This was one degree colder than the previously-recorded low of 35, registered in 1872. Despite the unwonted chill, G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the bureau, said that no local reports of damaging frost had been made to him.

At noon today thermometers had climbed to 40 and the forecast for tomorrow was fair with rising temperatures.

At Westford they had planned an apple blossom festival for today and tomorrow, but officials reported that wind and frost had combined to virtually clear trees of blossoms.

Boston was not the coldest New England city today. Temperatures generally were very low. Examples: Greenfield, Maine, 22; Northfield, Vt., 22; Eastport, Maine, 30.

Farmers in Maine, New Hampshire and Northeastern Massachusetts were concerned over crops and the effect on fruit trees. No definite survey of damage had been made.

Suspect Is Held On Check Charge

Boston police were brought up to date on forgers' methods today in making an examination of baggage belonging to a man whom they arrested while attempting to cash a check in a downtown hotel.

The police found 500 "cashier's checks," all made out for $50 and lacking only the signatures to make them negotiable instruments on banks in Birmingham, Ala., Columbia, S. C., Jackson, Miss., San Antonio, Texas, Baton Rouge, La., Charlotte, N. C., Roanoke, Va., Atlanta, Ga. and other places. In addition they found in the suspect's memorandum book a list of names of cashiers and vice-presidents of banks in these cities.

Air mail tonight will carry descriptions of the man now under arrest to the several cities in the South. Giving the name of Lytell J. Newton of Dallas, Texas, the man is being held for arraignment Monday on charges of conspiracy to commit larceny and larceny by means of a forged check. He is alleged to have cashed similar checks on two Boston hotels.

Harvard Men Prefer Business

Undisturbed by the depression, 173 Harvard seniors about to be graduated have indicated as their "intended vocations" some form of business. Business continues to be the top-flight choice of Harvard men, now as in the past.

With 139 students naming it as their prospective occupation, law stands second on the list of the Harvard graduating class's vocational preferences.

There are 33 would-be engineers and 17 who propose to engage in some form of finance and banking. Newspaper work held charms for 15.

Off the beaten path are some choices not commonly associated with Harvard alumpi. For example, vagrancy; ice, coal and whimsy; piano tuning. Benjamin Harding Hallowell of Beacon Hill baldly states as his intended vocation: Work!

Other choices in the "one" group are farming, United States Marine Corps, organ playing, ichthyology.

These facts are contained in the Harvard Class Album, out today. More than 1000 seniors are listed.

G. O. P. Deserters Face Contests

The way of the legislator up for re-election is always hard, but this year the path of 12 Republican members of the State Legislature promises to be exceedingly thorny. These 12 are those who, either by their votes or by abstaining from voting, assured the addition of $2,000,000 to Governor Curley's budget. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association has compiled a record of each one of these legislators, who may be held responsible for the higher tax rate, considered sure to come because of the increases, and will present these records to the voters of their districts.

Those members of both branches whose re-election will be contested by the Taxpayers Association are: Senators James G. Moran of Mansfield, Cornelius R. Haley of Rowley and Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, and Representatives Augustine Airolo of Revere, Frederick Reinstein of Revere, Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford, Carl A. Woekel of Methuen, Ernest J. Dean of Chilmark, Ralph N. Hamilton of Cambridge, Orvis F. Kinney of West Bridgewater, Ralph Emerson Otis of Pittsfield and Frank Joseph Sargent of Clinton.

The two major increases to which the Taxpayers Association objects and which the Republican leaders made every effort to block were the increase of $1,600,000 in the appropriation for the maintenance of state highways and the increase of $400,000 in the appropriation for the construction of state highways. This extra money will permit the Governor and his Commissioner of Public Works, William F. Callahan, to pass out a large number of jobs in all parts of the State. Republicans charge that these jobs will be distributed with an eye toward getting votes rather than toward alleviation of unemployment.

The budget as it now stands, including the $3,200,000 appropriated for emergency flood relief, totals $70,850,000. This is nearly $2,000,000 more than Governor Curley requested. Still to be considered is the $9,000,000 bond issue, which Governor Curley requested for the building of state edifices. Its passage is considered next to impossible as a two thirds vote is necessary and the Republicans can always summon many more than the necessary 80 votes in the House to insure its defeat.

The two branches of the Legislature have now concurred on all of the major items in the budget and disagreement exists on only a few minor items. Monday the budget will go back to the Senate for concurrence with the House. If disagreement on any item still exists a conference committee, composed of members of both branches will be appointed, who will iron out all differences.

Spring Highway Repairs Are Begun

Annual spring repairs and clean-up of North and South Shore highways was launched today as Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan notified 1000 additional workers to report for duty Monday morning.

These men will be added to 2500 already engaged. Their work will be confined mostly to repairing within 30 miles of Boston, he said.

Boston Today

Bonus Payments Will Start June 15

Happy days—$106,000,000 worth—will be here again June 16 and several days thereafter, Col. William J. Blake, regional director of the United States Veterans' Bureau said today.

At one minute past midnight of the fifteenth, envelopes containing bonus bonds and checks for war veterans will be dropped into the mail. More than $50,000 worth of these bonds and checks already have been enclosed and the envelopes addressed and are being held at the Federal Reserve Bank for mailing.

The money for payment of the bonus will go to approximately 230,000 war veterans in New England. Of this number 143,000 reside in Massachusetts and will share in the $106,000,000. More than 70 per cent of the 143,000 live in Boston.

Anticipating immediate cashing of their checks and securities, the federal authorities are making preparations for the protection of veterans doing a banking business after the 15th.

It is estimated that under the present plan more than half of the veterans will have received their bonds by July 30.

Mayor Promises Fair Coal Hearing

Mayor Mansfield has informed Councilor Robert G. Wilson Jr., that he need not feel unduly concerned but that the city will give welfare recipients fair treatment at the public hearings, continuing the Finance Commission's investigation of welfare coal, which the Mayor will inaugurate May 26.

Councilor Wilson, apparently of the mind that as the Mayor has called the hearing to obtain the side of the coal companies in the coal investigation, these findings might be as one-sided as Mansfield judges the Finance Commission's activities to have been, asked for the right to serve as counsel for those who were served so-called fire-proof coal. The Mayor said Mr. Wilson's services would be unnecessary, that the hearing would be entirely impartial and directed solely to obtain the truth of the matter.

"The poor people of Boston who are welfare recipients," said the Mayor, "and who claim to have been supplied with an inferior grade of coal or that deliveries were not made promptly, will be thoroughly protected. I am just as keenly desirous of protecting them as you (Mr. Wilson) are.

"It will not be a one-sided hearing. If it seems desirable, complainants who have already testified at the Finance Commission hearings will be given a further opportunity to express themselves.

"There will be no whitewashing, no attempt to protect contractors—but there will be every effort made to get to the bottom of this business."

The Mayor said he had been informed by the secretary of the Finance Commission that all testimony on the coal investigation would be ready by today or very early next week but that he had been refused a copy of such testimony on the coal investigation this time. Such tactics, he insisted, constitute another obvious attempt to place obstacles in his path and delay his attempts to obtain the facts in connection with the welfare coal situation.

McDermott Named Clerk of Court

James F. McDermott of Dorchester today was appointed clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court by a unanimous decision of the justices. Connected with the clerk's office for 30 years, Mr. McDermott served in that capacity in the Equity Motion Sessions.

The new clerk was born at Worcester in 1878, and graduated from Northeastern University Law School. He replaces Francis A. Campbell who held the position for 31 years.

Oberlin Dean Is Named Head Of Wellesley

Miss Mildred McAfee Is Chosen From List of 100 Candidates

Is Vassar Graduate

Literally "one woman in a hundred," Miss Mildred Helen McAfee, 36-year-old dean of women at Oberlin College, has been named to succeed Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton as president of Wellesley College.

The qualifications set up by trustees, faculty and alumnae, resulting in her choice from 100 candidates, are Miss McAfee's introduction to Boston: experience, scholarship, executive ability, intellectual honesty, leadership, tolerance, savoir faire, a sympathetic understanding of youth, vision, and a sense of humor.

Personalizing Education

To this may be added her interest in hockey and basketball, when she was a student at Vassar—but she has been too busy since for sports or hobbies. Phi Beta Kappa has not led her to cloistered research. Appraised of her selection last night as seventh of the line of Wellesley presidents, and interviewed at Oberlin, Ohio, she said her particular interest is in "personalizing education—making the individual student the primary center of education."

Miss McAfee is exponent of the growing participation of women in national and international problems. "I will be very much concerned," she said, speaking of Wellesley after next September, "not only with the public aspects of education, but, believing as I do in the power of Christian education in the determining of character and leadership, I shall be equally concerned that Wellesley shall continue to serve as it always has in the lives of generations of women whose influence is important in determining the quality and character of American life."

Varied Experience

The young president-elect has had a varied experience since she graduated from Vassar in 1920. These included teaching in a Chicago grade school, in a private seminary, a Tennessee mountain college, and at Kentucky's football-famous Centre College. She spent two years in executive work as secretary of the Vassar College Alumnæ prior to becoming dean of women at Oberlin in 1934.

For 18 months, trustees ran through the list of candidates, and in some cases visited and interviewed them. Speculation as to who the new president would be buzzed on the campus, among the alumnae, and in the educational world. Among the questions was whether or not Miss Pendleton's successor would be a woman. Of the seven eastern women's colleges which have associated themselves in a group to further the interests of women's education, five have women presidents and two are headed by men.

Tradition Continued

Wellesley has always had a woman president, and it was the intention of the founder, the Boston lawyer and business man, Henry Fowle Durant, that all of the faculty should be made up of women. Wellesley soon abandoned the idea of an exclusively feminine faculty, and today about 20 per cent of the 184 are men. But the college has continued to adhere to the idea of having a woman as a leader.

Miss McAfee was born May 12, 1900, in Parkville, Mo., daughter of the Rev. Cleland Boyd McAfee, who was then professor of philosophy in Park College, of which his father was president. Dr. McAfee is now secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York City.

After graduation from Vassar, Miss McAfee taught English and French in Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., for one year. The next year she was an assistant in the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago, and the year following was Director of Girls' Work in the Fourth Presbyterian Church in that city. In 1923 she went to Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn., as acting professor of economics and sociol-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

New President of Wellesley

Halle Portrait Studio

Miss Mildred Helen McAfee
Who Will Succeed Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton

Ship Lists Show Travel Gain For Port of Boston

Boston's port today reached the "turn" of the season.

The busy week-end procession of big passenger liners was conspicuous by its absence. Only two transatlantic liners arrive or sail—both engaged in the British Isles trade and both flying the British Lion and the white star of the combined Cunard White Star fleet.

The "equinoctial" of ocean passenger travel marked conclusion of the spring traffic and the approach of the early summer trek of Europe-bound vacationists. The latter comes as abruptly as the spring movement ceased, starting next week.

Full Services

Heavy travel is indicated for the summer, with steamship companies virtually swamped with applications for accommodations. Heavily thumbed booking records in offices of shipping concerns evidence many a "full ship" during the busiest parts of the season. Schedules of transatlantic lines show:

1—All regular services maintained at full tilt.

2—Many sailings of the Anchor Line in excess of the number made last year.

3—Westbound arrivals of the Italian Line throughout the season for the first time, in addition to the regular eastward sailings.

4—Calls of big-tonnage craft such as the Statendam and Lafayette.

But passenger traffic has no monopoly in the upward trend. Ocean freight business is bringing smiles to displace frowns of steamship owners and port interests. Shipments of lumber from the Pacific Coast to Atlantic seaports are on the increase, constituting good news to shipping men.

Not so good for the shippers and receivers, however, for cost of sending the lumber is to be about $1 a thousand feet more after July 1. The new rate of intercoastal steamship lines is to be $13 a thousand feet for carlots and $13.50 for less than carlots.

Scrap Metal Moves

Both imports and exports are growing larger and the shipment of scrap iron and steel from Boston to Europe is again gathering momentum in a sequence of substantial orders recently placed with New England scrap metal dealers by European buyers. Latest ship to be chartered is at Mystic Wharf, Charlestown, the British freighter Elswick Park, having come in from New York to load 5500 tons of old metal which provides a haul for 110 railroad cars from interior New England points to shipside.

Substantial savings to New England manufacturers and exporters loom on the transportation horizon in the decision of the Canadian National Steamships to accept export freight on their passenger cruise ships at Boston for Bermuda, Trinidad and the almost countless island ports of the British West Indies. Beginning with the next departure of a "Lady" boat from Commonwealth Pier a week from today, these vessels will take freight as well as passengers for the first time since the cruise passenger service was established from Boston more than five years ago.

New England Freight

During that entire period the Boston Port Authority has been working to convince the steamship company of the advisability of taking freight in addition to passengers. Benefits—freight service to places formerly served only from New York, and saving of thousands of dollars in railroad rates to move the goods to New York. Survey of exports originating in New England but

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Connecticut Acts As Bill Collector In Wage Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16—Stepping outside its required duties the Connecticut State Labor Department has in the past three years collected $68,884.94 in wages that had been withheld from workers, Joseph M. Tone, labor commissioner, reports.

The work grew up naturally enough. Workers who felt they had been beaten out of their rightful wages complained to the Labor Department. It investigated, arranged for payment of the sums due, and word spread that assistance could be obtained in matters of this kind. Now the complaints form a regular part of the department's work.

Every claim is investigated, Mr. Tone said, and an effort is made to collect when the claim is found valid. Not all of them are legitimate. When a dispute arises concerning the amount due, the department seeks to arrange a settlement. The amounts collected are about 90 per cent of the original claims, the commissioner estimates.

Farm hands and domestic workers were the most unfortunate group, the department found. The most frequent excuse given for nonpayment was simply that the employer was short of ready cash. No legal action was employed in the collections, but the work has grown to a point where there is talk of a legislative enactment to give the commissioner authority to take assignment of wage claims and press for payment in his own name.

Few lines of employment are free of some wage claim. Needletrade workers, construction workers, garage hands, hotel and restaurant employees, laundry hands, beauty-shop employees are among the claimants.

Sailing Vessels Still Ply Here

Tall masts, and yardarms may have gone with the passing of the windjammers—colorful, romantic minions of commerce in a generation of the past—but sailing vessels still spread canvas and bowl along white-capped seas.

This was revealed today when Customs Collector Joseph A. Maynard's statistical staff compiled the record of foreign arrivals at Boston in 1935.

Almost hidden among the 1394 vessels coming direct from foreign ports were found 18 British sailing vessels, two American, and one Portuguese. And every one of them had cargo, although they were the fore-'n'-aft rig schooners instead of stately square-riggers.

Considering all shipping, the American flag waved over 492 arrivals; 609 displayed the British colors; 90 flew the flag of Norway; 30 were registered in Panama, and 28 were Danish.

Business Bureau Praises Dever

The Boston Better Business Bureau by letter today thanked Attorney General Paul A. Dever for the co-operation between his department and the bureau during the past year in prosecuting various illegal business rackets.

Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the bureau, noted that the two offices had been able to co-operate efficiently in the successful prosecution of Andrew Jensen and John T. Hull, fraudulent brokers, and in the conviction of Edmund E. Nazzaro, bucketshop operator, for larceny.

Accord Sought By Democrats In Connecticut

Spellacy and Cummings Still Deadlocked in Fight for Control

Compromise Fails

Attorney General Claims Re-election Certain for Roosevelt

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16 (AP)—A clash between forces led by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, with the national committeeman's position as the prize, loomed today as the Democratic state convention convened for its second and final day's session

Although the main business on the convention floor is the election of Connecticut's delegates who will cast the State's 16 votes at the national conclave in Philadelphia next month, this was overshadowed by the wide-open break between two of the party's outstanding leaders in Connecticut.

Harmony Is Urged

The convention opened last night in a dramatic fashion. Amid pleas for harmony and predictions of victory from the lips of party leaders, Archibald McNeil, national committeeman and close friend of President Roosevelt, suddenly announced his withdrawal as a candidate for re-election.

No sooner had this bombshell exploded than Mr. McNeil, who had the support of Mr. Cummings, threw his strength to former Mayor David E. Fitzgerald of New Haven, closely allied with Mayor Spellacy in previous campaigns.

But the forces led by the Hartford Mayor, himself a former national committeeman, clung fast to Paul R. Connery of Norwalk, their candidate.

Victory Is Predicted

Party leaders went into an all-night huddle in an effort to effect a compromise, their ears still ringing with cheers that greeted victory predictions in the November elections which were voiced by Mr. Cummings, the keynote speaker; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and others.

Drawing forth one round of applause after another, last night, Mr. Cummings asserted that the Roosevelt Administration had "placed the Government of the United States at the service of the people."

He told the delegates:

"We have shifted the money center of America from Wall Street to Washington, and, if I mistake not the temper of our people, they approve of the change."

Mr. Cummings added:

"For all practical purposes, the election is over now."

Attacks New Deal Critics

He coupled an attack on critics of the New Deal with the assertion that the party stands on the "great record" of President Roosevelt.

The Attorney General said:

"Those who were tongue-tied in the great crisis and found their voices only when the danger passed are in no position to criticize either the policies, the purposes or the achievements of the Administration; and those who have no better program to offer should learn the grace of silence."

Cross Urges Harmony

Governor Cross urged the delegates "to get together to pull together for a national and state ticket."

Although Connecticut will have 16 votes at the national convention, it is expected 22 delegates will be named—two from each of the five congressional districts with one vote each and 12 delegates-at-large, each with half a vote.

The battle lines between Mr. Cummings and Mayor Spellacy appeared to center on the selection of the delegates-at-large, since unless the state convention smashes tradition, the delegates to the national conclave will name the national committeeman and committeewoman.

Both Mayor Spellacy and Mr. Cummings announced they planned to place a full slate of 12 delegates-at-large before the convention.

Hawthorne's Room Inspires Writers Of Old Salem Folklore

The Essex County editorial offices of the Federal Writers' Project are occupying the rooms in the Salem (Mass.) Custom House which Nathaniel Hawthorne, novelist, used when he was surveyor of the Port of Salem.

The writers employed on the American Guide are aware of the one-time presence of the author of many significant novels of Old Salem and the colorful days of that port when full-rigged whaling ships put out. "The House of Seven Gables" and "The Scarlet Letter" are both rich in local folk lore.

As surveyor of the port, Mr. Hawthorne occupied offices overlooking the beautiful harbor. Old Derby Wharf reached out into the water directly from the doors of the Custom House. The harbor was the scene of one of the country's busiest shipping industries. It was with this inspiring sight constantly before him that the author prepared the manuscript of "The Scarlet Letter."

The American Guide will incorporate much of the folk lore along with a complete history of the town of Salem during Mr. Hawthorne's stay. Much original material has been unearthed by field workers on the project.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30. Closes tonight.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—"Invitation to a Dance." 1:40, 4:25, 7:05, 9:50 Also Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." 1935 prize film. 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Florida Special," starring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. Fenway: 2:33, 5:06, 7:39, 10:12. Paramount: 9:05, 11:39 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Gentle Julia," with Jane Withers, Tom Brown and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 1:15, 3:48, 6:20, 8:54. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:39, 6:13, 8:47.

EXETER—Edward Arnold and Lee Tracy in "Stuter's Gold." 3:15, 6:10, 9:04. Also "Whispering Smith Speaks," with George O'Brien. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55.

MEMORIAL — Technicolor film, "Dancing Pirate," with Charles Collins, Frank Morgan and Steffi Duna. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Josephine Hutchinson and Pat O'Brien in "I Married a Doctor." 10:22 a. m., 1:08, 3:59, 6:59, 9:40. Also "Big Brown Eyes," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. 9, 11:46 a. m., 2:37, 5:28, 8:19.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Unguarded Hour," with Loretta Young and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Robin Hood of El Dorado." Orpheum 10. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

METROPOLITAN — "Champagne Charlie" with Paul Cavanagh. 11:34 a. m., 2:06, 4:57, 7:48, 10:39. Stage: Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

Week-End Pop Concerts Tonight

"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
Divertissement.....Ibert
Overture Solennelle, "1812"....Tchaikovsky
Ballet Music from "Faust".....Gounod
"Kammenoi Ostrow".....Rubinstein
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes.....Strauss
Friml Favorites. Arranged by Ferdie Grofé
Dance of the Camorrists from "The Jewels of the Madonna"....Wolf-Ferrari

Tomorrow Night

Overture to "Rosamunde".....Schubert
Ave Maria.....Schubert
Symphony in B minor, "Unfinished".....Schubert
Concerto for Pianoforte No. 1 in B-flat minor, Op. 23.....Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Elizabeth Travis
Prelude and "Love-Death."....."Tristan und Isolde".....Wagner
Prize Song from "Meistersinger"..Wagner
Overture to "Tannhäuser".....Wagner

UNIVERSITY—Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper in "Desire." Also Walter Huston in "Rhodes." Tomorrow: "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper.

UPTOWN — Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. And Al Jolson in "Singing Kid." 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

BOSTON—"King of the Damned," with Noah Beery, Conrad Veidt and Helen Vinson 11:24 a. m., 2:03, 4:42, 7:21, 10. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Silly Billies." 10:07 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:04, 8:43.

TREMONT — "Whipsaw," with Spencer Tracy and Myrna Loy. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:33, 8:25. Also Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan," with Virginia Bruce. 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

Radio Programs On Page 10

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of the Presidents," "Dance of the Hours," "Fitzpatrick Travel," "Major Bowes' Amateurs," "Night Life in Europe," "Down the River," latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Don't Get Personal," with Sally Eilers and James Dunn. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Music

TUFTS COLLEGE—Musical Clubs' Semi-Centennial Reunion concert, featured by the new Hammond electric organ. Cousens Gymnasium. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Hundredth concert presented by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 2:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor, Morgan Memorial, Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue. 3.

Other Events

APPALACHAIN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Ashmont Station at 10 for rock climbing expedition to the Hardwick Quarries, Quincy.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD—Baseball game, Boston Bees vs. Chicago Cubs. 3. Monday: same terms, same place, same time.

Monday

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Twenty-third annual business meeting and election of officers. Polls open from 11 to 7.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS — Italian Civic Theater, North Bennett Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennett St. 3.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Meeting of the Associated Press. 10:30. Luncheon at 1.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Burger-Phillips
fashions in Women's Dresses
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KOOL KOTTON SHOP
AT LOVEMAN'S
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GIFTS
for
BRIDES and GRADUATES
LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Foreign Trade Drive Pushed With 'Wake Up, New England!'

Appealing to the innate, though passive, interest of the locality in foreign trade, a small but determined group headed by the United States Department of Commerce, marshaled its strength today for an educational campaign under the banner, "Wake Up, New England!"

From May 17 to 23, a rapid-fire fusillade of radio addresses, "talkies," pamphlet distribution and meetings all over the land will focus public attention on the affirmative side of the question, "Does Foreign Trade Pay?"

Boston's outstanding event will be observance of National Maritime Day, May 22, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Speakers: Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce at Washington, and Capt. Oscar G. Haines, supervising inspector of steam vessels for New England.

Lynn swings into line Monday with a luncheon meeting at the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. Speakers: Everett G. Holt, acting chief of the leather and rubber division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, and Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent of the Boston office.

Providence, R. I., devotes an evening function to the observance on Monday night at the Narragansett Hotel under the auspices of Chamber of Commerce units and the Rhode Island Truck Owners Association. Lantern slides relating to foreign trade are scheduled. Speakers: R. A. May, vice-president of General Motors Export Corporation, New York, and Jack G. Scott, chief of the legal and enforcement section, bureau of motor carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Worcester's "big time" for the week comes Wednesday at the Hotel Bancroft, with a dinner meeting under the auspices of the Worcester Economic Club. Speaker: E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York.

A double header is scheduled for Portland, Maine, on Thursday, with a luncheon meeting of the Thirteenth Club. Speaker: Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent of the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In the afternoon, a meeting is scheduled at the Portland City Hall, sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce and Associated Industries of Maine. Speaker: Everett G. Holt of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

Wellesley Picks Dean of Oberlin As Next President

(Continued from Page 9)

ogy. In the spring of 1926 she left Tusculum to study at the University of Chicago, where she received the degree of Master of Arts in 1928 on a thesis "The Y. W. C. A., a case Study of a Religious Movement."

Graduate Work

In the summer of 1927 she tutored in economics at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women in Industry. That fall she was made dean of women at Centre College, Danville Ky., at the same time serving as professor of sociology. In 1932 Miss McAfee returned to Vassar alumnae work.

Her summers since 1929 have been spent in study at the University of Chicago and Columbia University, except for the summer of 1930, when she taught social sciences at the Asheville Normal School in North Carolina.

Stevens Chimney Causes Much Ado

By the Associated Press

Rutland, Vt., May 16

THE fire department wants to hear no more about A. J. Stevens' chimney. Mr. Stevens started to clean the chimney by burning it out. The firemen answered an alarm, but allowed him to continue. Someone else saw the smoke and sent in another alarm. This time the firemen put out the fire.

Then Mrs. Stevens decided it was time to eat and her husband started a brisk fire in the stove. But the chimney did not function properly. Smoke billowed upward and the firemen responded to a third call. They extinguished the fire in the kitchen stove. Then they cleaned out the chimney.

Long Shadows Streak January Snow

Snapped by Donald L. King of South Braintree, This Print Was Adjudged the Finest at the Annual Exhibition of the South Shore Camera Club by Frank R. Fraprie, F. R. P. S., and Won the Kingson Cup, Donated by Delcevare King

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Bees-St. Louis	Reports and recordings
5:15	**Alma Schirmer, pianist**	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Ann Leaf, organist	Reports and recordings
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	National School Bands	Reports and recordings
5:45	National School Band contest	children's program	"Free Lot Scheme"	Reports and recordings
6:00	News; Journal; talk	Special sport program from	Yankee News Service	Frederic William Wile
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Baltimore	"News of Youth"	Bachelors' Quartet; pianists
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs.	News; Jack Ingersoll	Sports reports	Ralph Nylund, tenor; organ
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Sports Review, Jay Wesley	Minute Men: speaker	Sport reports; soloist
7:00	King's Jesters; soloist	**Talk, Sarah Wambaugh**	Musical Moments; recording	Yankee News Service
7:15	Lewis-Moonlight Hawaiians.	**Human Side of the News**	Dramatic sketch	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches	Ruth Chilton, songs	"Family on Tour": Frank	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neil
7:45	by rabbis; choir; music	Strange As It Seems	Parker; Bob Hope; orch.	Organ recital
8:00	**"El Chico": Spanish revue;**	Northwestern University Can-	**"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":**	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
8:15	**soloists; orchestra**	dle-Lighting event	**Fannie Brice; Benny Fields;**	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
8:30	**Boston "Pop" Concert: Pops**	Union Theological Seminary	**Patti Chapin; Jack Arthur;**	"Sweet Music": soloists; pop-
8:45	**Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler,**	Centennial: choir	**Al Goodman's Orchestra**	ular orchestra
9:00	**conductor; popular clas-**	Frank Fay Calling: Eddie Kay	**Bruna Castagna, contralto;**	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:15	**sical rpogram**	and his orchestra	**symphony orchestra**	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	**Chateau: Smith Ballew; Errol**	"Let's Go to Music Hall"	Fred Waring's Orchestra
9:45	Burr; Verne; Lee and	**Flynn; "Man Mountain"**	"Revue": popular variety	Yankee News Service
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	**Dean; June Knight; George**	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie	"Titans of Science": talks;
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	**Jessel; orchestra**	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	dramatic sketch
10:30	**Talk, "Conservation," Harold**	**George Olsen's Orch.; Joan**	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	**L. Ickes, Sec'y of Interior**	**Blondell; Bert Wheeler**	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	Sophie Tucker's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Clyde Trask's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; recordings	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	Charles Dornberger's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	Loma Orchestra	Charles Dornberger's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church service	Temple Israel service	"Freilicher Kaizen": Jewish
12:15	Dornberger's Orchestra	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	Choir and organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony Orch-**	**University of Chicago Round**	"Romany Trail": orchestra	"20th Century Serenade":
12:45	**estra concert: Viola Philo,**	**Table discussion**	**News comment from Paris**	recorded program
1:00	**soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor;**	Anne Jamison, soprano; con-	Religious period with speak-	Italian soloists and instru-
1:15	**Wagnerian program**	cert orchestra	ers; soloists; organ	mental group
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Dr. Ralph W. Sockman	Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	**Magic Key: Hulda Lashan-**	**Concert orchestra, Walter**	**French Trio: harp, violin and**	"Symphony Hall": music
2:15	**ska; Westerners; relay**	**Logan, conductor**	**flute recital**	Palmer House Ensemble
2:30	**from London; sketch;**	**"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal**	Talk, "Fort Ticonderoga"	**Perole String Quartet, Joseph**
2:45	**ballet; symphony orchestra**	**dramatic sketch**	"St. Louis Blues": variety	**Coleman, director**
3:00	"You": Gilbert Seldes	**Norwegian Independence Day**	**"Everybody's Music": Henry**	**Dedication of the General**
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	**program: speakers; music.**	**M. Neeley, narrator; Colum-**	**Clarence R. Edwards Me-**
3:30	Indianapolis speed trials	**Northfield Schools Annual**	**bia Symphony Orchestra,**	**morial Bridge, Revere,**
3:45	Henri Deering, pianist	**Concert: mixed chorus**	**Howard Barlow, conductor**	**Mass.; speaking program**
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Sons": dra-	Sunday Serenade: soloists;	Walter Kidder, baritone;
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet.	matic sketch	concert orchestra	Francis Cronin, organist
4:30	"Senator Fishface and Pro-	Noble Cain's A Capella Choir	"Songs of Russia": male	Negro Melody Singers
4:45	fessor Figgsbottle": variety	recital	choir; orchestra	Cosmopolitains: quintet
5:00	Tom Terriss, speaker; Kiril-	"Sunday Drivers," with Fields	'Song Pictures": music	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire
5:15	loff's Russian Orchestra	and Hall	"Fraternity House Party":	and Oliver Smith: orchestra
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	Words and Music: poetry and	recorded program	**Julia Sanderson and Frank**
5:45	Forty-Niners celebration	music recital	Political speaker	**Crumit; trio; orchestra**
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	Spiritual Singers	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	Piano and xylophone recital.	News; reports	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	Political speaker	Garden talk	Donald Van Wart, pianist	The Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;**	"K-7": secret service dra-	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	**Johnny Green's Orchestra.**	matic sketch; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: vocalists	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"America Sings": Meredith	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	America Dances: Lud Gluskin	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Willson and his orchestra	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	and his orchestra	senior choir; organ
8:30	in a program of popular	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	**"The Quality of Mercy": net-**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
8:45	music; vocal soloists	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	**work dramatic sketch**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:00	**Jack Hylton and his Conti-**	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	**Symphony Orchestra and**	Francis J. Cronin at the
9:15	**nental Revue: soloists**	soloists; trio; orchestra	**mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,**	Console: organ
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist.	**American Album of Familiar**	**conductor; Giovanni Marti-**	"Snapshots": Orpheus Chorus
9:45	**Paul Whiteman's Musical**	**Music: soloists; orchestra**	**nelli, tenor soloist**	Yankee News Service
10:00	**Varieties: guest soloist;**	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"The Witch's Tale": sketch	"Terror by Night": network
10:15	**soloists and quartet**	Rapee, conductor; "Orches-	"Dance Scene": popular	dramatic sketch
10:30	"Dreams of Long Ago":	tra Night," with soloists	John Barclay's "Community	Shep Fields's Orchestra
10:45	song dramatization	from orchestra	Sing": chorus	Shep Fields's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Metropolitan Echoes": concert orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

3:15 WNAC, Boston Bees-Chicago baseball game.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

6:15 WBZ, "Melody Time": Tony Russell; Happy Sisters; piano and xylophone.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, before Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: George M. Cohan in "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—Natolnal), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Kansas, before graduation class of Attica (Kan.) High School.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Lullaby Lady": male quartet; concert orch.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: talk, Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri.

Concert by Chorus Presents Theme of World Friendship

The second Jordan Hall concert by the Employees' Associated Clubs Chorus of The Christian Science Monitor, The Christian Science Benevolent Association and workers in the offices of The Mother Church was given last night before a large and friendly audience. The chorus was under the able directorship of Miss Jessie Dodds. Willard Young, tenor, appeared as guest soloist in two groups of songs.

Miss Dodds introduced her program of music by British and American composers with an account of the events surrounding the writing, in 1898, of "The United States to Great Britain," by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This poem was in answer to some verses composed in friendly tribute to the United States by an English poet, on the eve of the Spanish-American War. The program, Miss Dodds explained, was intended to emphasize Anglo-American amity and to symbolize the effort towards the larger ideal of world brotherhood.

Hymns Open Program

The first group was composed of four hymns: "O Father, May We Bear Each Hour," by H. Walford Davies; "Holy Father, Thou Hast Taught Us," a Welsh melody; "I Walk with Love Along the Way," by Henry Carey; "O Gentle Presence," by Orlando Gibbons, the words by Mary Baker Eddy.

Miss Dodds has impressed successfully upon her singers the necessity of enunciating so distinctly that hardly a word is lost.

Mr. Young's numbers included "Thanks Be to God," by Handel; "The Happy Lover," an old English song; "The Song of the Palanquin Bearers," by Martin Shaw; Edward Horsman's tone poem, "You Are the Evening Cloud"; "Sailormen," by Jaques Wolfe and Albert Hay Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer." Mr. Young was required to repeat "The Song of the Palanquin Bearers," and was encored at the end of each group.

Other Chorus Numbers

The chorus presented as its second group two secular songs, MacDowell's "Hymn of the Pilgrim's," and a sort of Anglo-American anthem which combined "America" and "God Save the King," to Henry Carey's tune. The audience was asked to join in the last number. In both "Rantin', Rovin' Robin," a Scotch folk song arranged by William J. Samsel with words by Robert Burns, and "Swansea Town," an old English folk song arranged by William S. Nagle, the chorus was especially successful in capturing the carefree mood of this type of music.

The program was concluded with George Whitefield Chadwick's "Land of Our Hearts," probably the most ambitious work the chorus has attempted so far.

The effectiveness of the chorus's work was greatly enhanced by the fact that all music had been committed to memory—a difficult feat for a group of amateurs in so long a program, and one which might well be more often attempted. Miss Viola S. May played for the chorus, and Howard Slayman accompanied Mr. Young.

Ship Lists Show Travel Gain For Port of Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

shipped to these points from New York reveals a variety of products in ample volume to assure profit to shipping and saving to producers and consignees, if routed via Boston, Richard Parkhurst declared today.

The "Lady" boats have brought some cargo in from the south in recent years, but never have taken any out, he said. Now a complete passenger and freight service in both directions is available.

St. John on Dominion Service

Preparing for the summer service between Boston and Saint John, N. B., the ocean liner Saint John has been overhauled, cleaned and painted, and will sail next Tuesday in the Eastern Steamship Lines service to New Brunswick. The Saint John displaces the Acadia, which arrives tomorrow on its last trip here for the season.

The Acadia sails Monday for a month's engagement on the Old Dominion Line run between New York and Norfolk, prior to opening the summer service between New York and Yarmouth, N. S., about the middle of June.

This afternoon the Cunarder Samaria comes in from New York to pick up 229 passengers and sail at 9 p. m. for Greenock, Scotland. Belfast and Liverpool. Bright and early Monday morning the Scythia ties up at East Boston from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway with 64 passengers for Boston and a heavy list for New York.

Recognition Sought For U. S. Composers

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 16 (AP) —Mrs. John Alexander Jardine of Fargo, N. D., president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, urged Connecticut members of the organization last night to give recognition to American composers in proportion to Europeans when preparing concerts and programs.

Speaking at the twentieth annual convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Music Clubs she said, "America is becoming music conscious and there is no better way to create a love for music in the hearts of our people than to have them participate in its performance."

Adams Is Director Of Edison Company

Charles Francis Adams Jr., of Boston, was today elected a director of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. He succeeds the late Walter C. Baylies, a former president of the company.

Mr. Adams is a son of the former Secretary of the Navy for many years a director of the Boston Edison Company.

Mr. Adams is a native of Boston and was graduated from Harvard University in 1932 and from the Harvard Business School in 1934.

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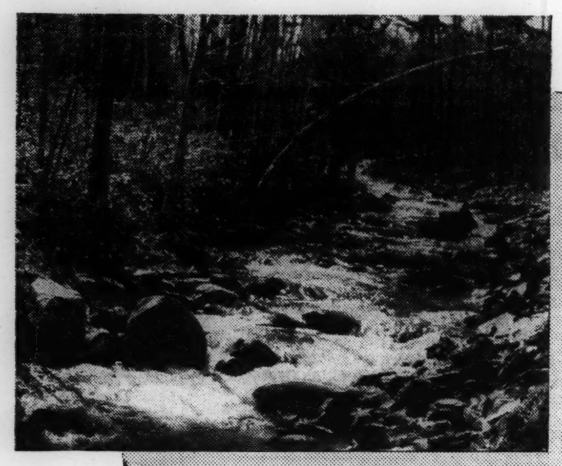

DURING the months of June, July and August, The Christian Science Monitor has prepared for its readers a program of series and special stories that will be equally refreshing to the energetic and the reflective reader.

Take the Monitor along to the mountains or the seashore and let it sharpen your perception and make vacation days more interesting and entertaining for you—and your companions.

Following are a few of the "extra value features" appearing during the summer months—material *added* to the Monitor's daily rich background of news, feature pages, and an illustrated Weekly Magazine Section:

How to Dress Economically
New England Album
Great Treasures From Great Museums
Monitor Travel Talks
How to Read a Newspaper
Inside Japan
Campcraft
Secret Languages of American Industry
The Olympic Games
The Great Automotive Game
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Preserving the American System
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Early Furniture Made by Masters Is Seen in Springfield Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 16—To co-ordinate with the Springfield, Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts has assembled an exhibition of furniture executed by early cabinetmakers of Springfield and vicinity. To augment this the museum will also show a group of portraits by the Springfield artist, Chester Harding.

In assembling the furniture the director of the Museum, John Lee Clarke Jr., has placed special emphasis on pieces made between 1750 and 1850, when each article was carefully fashioned by the master workman himself with the possible help of one assistant. Chairs, tables, chests, clocks and mirrors by such men as, Jacob Sargeant, Thomas, his brother and Henry, his son; William Lloyd; Erastus Grant; Ansel Goodrich; John Parsons and Moses Beach will be shown. Most of the pieces are either labeled or authenticated by family documents and come from private collections in Springfield.

The exhibition of portraits by Chester Harding has been assembled not only to give a good cross-section of this artist's work but also to show his connection with Springfield and with people of that vicinity. The nucleus for the exhibition is a group of portraits owned by the City Library Association, painted for the most part after 1830. Of especial interest is a group of canvases lent by descendants of the artist; Daniel Boone, painted in 1820; Judge Samuel Lyman of Northampton; a group portrait of the artist's four children; a self-portrait of the artist and one of his wife.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AT AUCTION
of ANTIQUES and HOME FURNISHINGS
at the CLARK HOMESTEAD, Built in 1790
together with the House and Grounds, to be sold on the premises,
61 Clark Road, Lowell, Mass.
SALE DAYS: MONDAY, MAY 18TH to THURSDAY, MAY 21ST, inclusive, at 10:30 A. M. each day.
EXHIBITION: SUNDAY, MAY 17th from 1 to 8 P. M.

The collection of many important pieces from the Homestead and other sources consists in part: Grandfather clock, Windsor comb-back chair and table, Kneehole desk, Carver chair, secretary (inlaid top), maple chest on chest, bureaus, card table, Colonial and Chippendale mirrors, sofas, beds, numerous Victorian pieces, two Franklin stoves, C. & I. prints, early maps, library of books, solid and Sheffield silver by early makers, china, glass, and bric-a-brac, hooked rugs and woven carpets, and a few Orientals, and hundreds of pieces not mentioned.

The REAL ESTATE, to be sold on MONDAY, MAY 18TH at 4 P. M.

Consists of the old Clark Homestead of 15 rooms (5 of which have the original old paneling) set on 92,000 square feet of land, choicely situated in the select residential section of town. (The land, if not sold in its entirety, will be offered in 5 separate lots.)

CATERER ON THE GROUNDS

Sold per order of the Administrator
WEBSTER K. CLARK, M. D.
C. H. SEAVEY, *Auctioneer*

Arnold Arboretum Is Mecca for Lilac Fanciers

Bushes now in full bloom paint landscape in vivid colors ranging from white to Wedgewood blue; display includes 320 varieties.

By a Staff Photographer

Lilacs Bloom Beside Path in Arnold Arboretum

The setting overlaid with the fragrance of the syringa pubescens, tempered with what Meredith calls "good, gross earth," Arnold Arboretum will be the mecca this week end for thousands of pilgrims of Lilactide.

Lilacs are now in full bloom in the Arboretum. In all shades and tints from the white of the French hybrids to Wedgewood blue, to coral and a purple which is almost a bronze, they stand in massed array as one of the best collections in the United States and certainly the best anywhere in the East.

New England Tradition

In the 320 varieties there is ample opportunity for home owners, or new homemakers, to study the collection and by elimination select a variety which will keep alive the tradition that no old-fashioned New England home in the past 200 years was complete without its lilac bush. The amateur gardener may be assured that as one of the hardiest plants grown in this section of the country it survives the rigors of our New England winters.

Years ago there was only the "lilac-colored" common lilac, and a white-flowered form, but now there is almost every color but yellow, and even that is almost approximated in some of the creamy-white varieties.

The collection at the Arboretum is along the base of Bussey Hill and is best reached from the Forest Hills gate or the Centre Street gate. Planted along both sides of the walk and also on a hill, the lilacs are easily observed from many situations, both below and above.

A visit to the lilacs this week end will show that only a few plants are not yet in bloom. These may not bloom until the first or middle of June, most of them having creamy-white flowers at that time with little fragrance. Then, too, some of the lilacs have been in bloom for at least 10 days, so that by a careful selection of varieties there are lilacs in bloom for over a month.

A warm early spring did much in hastening the lilacs this year, but their beauty is not impaired. Old-fashioned favorites like the purple-colored Charles X are thought best by many, yet the newer introductions like President Lincoln, a fine Wedgewood blue, are among the most outstanding. Congo, one of the deep reddish-purple types, though not blooming so well this year as last, is still outstanding and a wonderful example of what this group of deep-colored lilacs should be in regards to flower clusters.

Other Favorites

Madame Lemoine and Reine Elizabeth are two of the best white-flowered lilacs, the former with double blossoms. Lilarosa and macrostachya are two of the best light pinks, and their dainty-colored blossoms would lend beauty to any planting of which they were a part. Ludwig Spaeth, another deep-colored type, is a favorite, originating in Germany in 1883.

Lilacs are not the only flowers in bloom at the Arboretum this week. Hundreds of dainty red-flowered plants are peeking out at visitors from the woods and hills all over the 260 acres of Arboretum property. These are the flame-colored torch azaleas, the flowers of which possibly have more brilliance of color than any other woody plant. Then there are the royal azalea and the Korean azalea in full bloom on the top of Bussey Hill to the rear of the lilacs.

Hot days, coming a little later, may coax one away to the shore or mountains over the week ends, so if one trip is to be made to see flowering plants at the Arnold Arboretum, now is the time to make it.

Holyoke Revokes Liquor Licenses; Conditions Scored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 16—Four liquor licenses were revoked and three licenses suspended after a three-hour hearing before the Board of License Commissioners in which the seriousness of liquor conditions in the city was revealed by seven State Alcohol Beverage Control Commission inspectors.

Chairman James F. Burns of the Holyoke commission said that it had become necessary to curb prevailing conditions and that in the future all violators will be dealt with in a like manner.

A hotel license was revoked after its proprietor pleaded guilty to selling liquor after hours and failing to maintain a restaurant on the premises. A restaurant lost its license for selling to minors, to intoxicated persons, and for what were termed "generally bad conditions." A café permit was revoked when it was revealed that minors and intoxicated persons were served while men and women went from one booth to another soliciting dances.

At the close of the hearing, the investigators appealed to the board to protect the rights of residents, and particularly the churches. It was brought out that some establishments remained open during the Sunday morning hours when church services were being held.

Desk Once Owned By Vermont Author Lent to University

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 16—A portable writing desk once owned by D. P. Thompson, author of "The Green Mountain Boys," and reputed to be the desk on which he wrote the book, is in the new early Vermont room at the Fleming Museum, University of Vermont.

The desk, a simple folding affair, with pigeon holes for writing materials, was lent to the museum by Charles Plumley of Northfield. According to the information received concerning the desk, its first owners passed it on to others with the story that on it were written Thompson's books "The Green Mountain Boys" and "The Rangers."

Other articles in the room include an early American lowboy once owned by Ethan Allen; the letter written by Ethan Allen the day after taking Ticonderoga; and a set of dishes once used by Allen.

Of historical interest also is the large platter bearing newspaper pictures of the Hancock House in Boston, where a meal was once served on the platter to George Washington.

In 'Saint Joan'

by Vandamm

Eduardo Ciannelli

Supporting Katharine Cornell in Her Production of Shaw's Play at the Boston Opera House, Week of May 25

What's Going On In the Arts

Miscellany of Exhibitions

AT THE Bookshop for Boys and Girls there is an exhibition through May of Circus Drawings by Marguerite Mitchell. A resident of Weston, Mrs. Mitchell spends her winters at circus headquarters, Sarasota, Florida, where she has studied the animals and clowns.

Her drawings are notable for two characteristics, one her individual and slightly whimsical approach to the subjects, the other her particular aptitude for design arrangement. Sometimes the subjects give way to the handsome pattern, sometimes she emphasizes the episode itself.

At the Twentieth Century Club there is a show of water colors by E. Donald Robb. A large number of paintings, supplemented with some etchings, include many depictions of the best known cathedrals and points of interest in Europe. Mr. Robb shows the buildings in their context, giving prominence to the towers, façades or views at an angle. Among the subjects are scenes of Capri, Albi, Amiens, Venice, Mt. St. Michel. Mr. Robb employs water color in a conservative, modest and efficient manner. He seeks invariably for the picturesque aspect of the subject.

At the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, there is on view a selection of oils by Anthony Thième. The painter is well known in this vicinity and the themes of the current exhibition will no doubt be particularly interesting to New Englanders. Several street scenes and one or two of boats portray favorite spots on the North Shore. Mr. Thième, with his flair for naturalism, conveys the charm of a warm summer day, the small white houses shaded by large massive trees, sunlight penetrating and dotting the shaded spots here and there.

D. A.

Dredge Goes Ashore

HARWICH, Mass., May 16 (AP)—A dredge, in distress last night with five men aboard, went aground early today in Herring River. The craft was being towed from Yarmouth by a tug but a 30-mile wind was too strong and the dredge was carried to the beach.

Public Opinion Proves Effective In Curbing Curley's Power

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Since Governor Curley assumed control on Beacon Hill, and particularly since he deftly changed the political color of both the Boston Finance Commission and the Executive Council, political discussions have not been without references to "Huey Long."

The Governor's control over the Boston Finance Commission influenced that group's investigation of the much-publicized Dolan case and turned the fire of criticism from himself to his political enemy, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

Power Over Departments

The Governor's success in changing a five to four Republican Executive Council into a six to three Democratic body, gave him power of official "life and death" over all department heads. Those who failed to do his bidding found the execution plank was well greased by a subservient Council.

Only yesterday, when he triumphed on his budget, the Governor reasserted his power over a nominally Republican Legislature. Since Jan. 3, 1935 this Legislature has succumbed to Governor Curley's demands on practically every important issue.

Courts Repulse Move

But when he turned attention to the courts, the Governor apparently encountered some surprises. The verbal barrage the Governor received from lawyers, legislators and more important, from the man in the street, forced him to issue a new statement on his announced plan to retire summarily all judges over 70 years of age who fail to pass physical and mental examinations before him.

Few but felt they could see through the Governor's smoke screen which he laid down in an attempt to prove that his originally announced retirement plan was merely a method of obtaining public opinion to bolster his plan to force through legislation providing for compulsory retirement of judges at the age of 70 with full pay.

A Difference of View

To most persons the Governor is merely ducking into a storm cellar to avoid the hurricane of criticism hurled in his direction.

He apparently is backing down largely because of the realization that public opinion is organized against him.

Organized Opposition

This organized opposition actually is the real barrier against excessive power in Massachusetts. Whereas the Louisiana dictator had no really organized opposition to combat and thus was able to ride through almost unopposed, Governor Curley bumps into organized opposition often.

Republican opponents of the Governor were smiling quietly to themselves today, realizing the chief executive's judges plan gives them more ammunition than ever with which to attempt to shell him into political retirement.

Aroused Powerful Faction

Furthermore, the Governor, in attacking the judges, antagonized the judicial lobby, one of the most powerful and convincing lobbying forces on Beacon Hill. By his revised plan, with full pay as a retirement reward, the Governor may be able to win back several members of that lobby, but some antagonism may remain regardless.

What the Governor's move will mean to his political future is problematical. Mr. Curley has amazing ability which more than once has enabled him to climb out of deep political troughs. Therefore, regardless of the Republicans the entire answer has not yet been written.

Edgar M. Mills.

Ban on Homework Urged by Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 16—Carl L. Schrader, State Director of Physical Education, urged that school children be trained for the profitable and enjoyable use of leisure time, in an address before a conference of parents and teachers here.

Mr. Schrader said that for the first time in history leisure time is a privilege of the masses, who are not prepared for it. He urged that subjects such as art, music, manual training and physical education, the first to be dropped when cuts were made, be included again in school curriculums so that the adult will be prepared in childhood to enjoy leisure. He also advocated a longer schoolday with no homework.

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Manhattan	May 20	Plymouth	May 26	May 19, 8:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

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Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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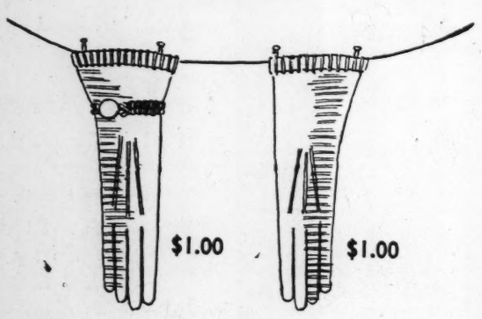
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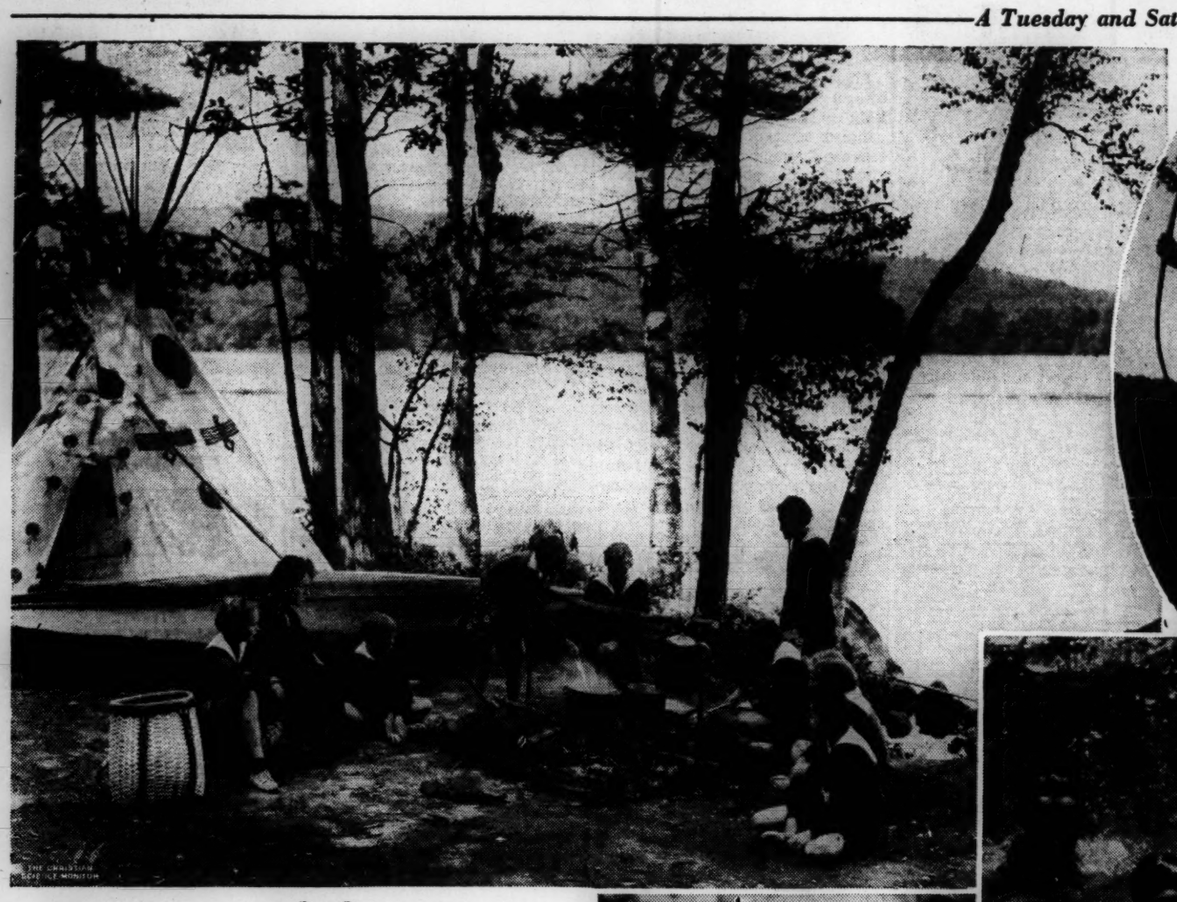
Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Parents' Share in the Child's Camp Experience

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page



Photographs by Courtesy of the Respective Camps as Follows: Upper Row, Left—Wyonegonic Camp (Cobb Camps), Denmark, Maine. Center—Sis-A-Gie Camp, Crescent Lake, Maine. Right—Leelanau for Boys, Glen Arbor, Mich. Lower Row, Left—Camp Kineowatha, Wilton, Maine. Center—The Toltecs, Weston, Conn. Right—Adventure Island Camp, Fish Creek, Wis.

Upper Row, Left—Informal Outdoor Cooking a Time for Good Talk as Well. Center—Archery a Favorite Sport. Right—Poetry and Good Stories a Means of Knitting the Group Into a Thinking Unit. Lower Row, Left—Self-Reliance and Adjustability Are Being Learned. Center—Everybody Happy. Right—A Viking Ship Which Campers Helped Make

Parents of Campers

The Right Sort—Important to Child's Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Indiana

Dear Parents:

The experience of choosing a camp is of grave import to the average parent, and few of us finally leave our child at the chosen spot without some misgivings. After having spent much time and thought on the right choice, it is best to show our complete confidence in the camp director and his assistants by leaving our child completely to their care.

It is just as well to refrain from indulging in a minute description of the temperamental pecularities of our child. Often these traits never appear in camp where there is a totally new environment and no audience.

To make a camp experience of full and lasting benefit there are many ways in which the parents can assist.

Too frequent letters from home do not give a child the chance to leave his home life completely behind and throw himself whole-heartedly into the group activities around him. A short letter once a week is sufficient.

Too frequent visits are also to be avoided. Some children who have never left home before often write appealing letters home. It is hard for a parent to withstand these. In this case the best plan is to write back cheerful letters, referring very little to the situation, and to stay away until you are advised by the counselor that the battle is won. To arrive at camp at the wrong moment is to spoil the work already accomplished by the counselor, and often results in the child insisting on returning home with you. This child seldom wishes to return to camp again.

A package of small toys for the younger child and a mitt or ball for the older is usually a welcome gift from home.

In sending food to the campers, sufficient for the group in which your child is located, is most welcome to the counselors and besides gives the recipient a chance to share his gift. (There are usually camp regulations about the number and nature of food boxes. These may be learned from the catalogues.)

In some camps parents are allowed to take their children off the camp grounds for Sunday dinner. To include one or more children in the invitation is much appreciated, as many children have come a long distance and cannot visit with their parents. There are others whose parents have gone abroad. These children are made very happy by being included in a family group.

The lessons of unselfishness learned in camp are also most helpful in the home. One little chap, in eagerness to satisfy his hunger, would help himself first to everything within reach at the table. By a quiet reminder from mother, saying, "Our Motto?" (which was, "The Other Fellow First"), this was soon corrected.

There have been so many benefits from camp life in the experience of this family that it is hard to put one's finger on what could be called the greatest. I think learning to live, to work and to play in a group was the greatest benefit to my eldest son. In camp a child learns to be friendly to all. This experience gives them greater freedom and confidence in future times to come, when they find themselves a complete stranger to all of those around them.

I feel sure that it was the direct result of several years of camp life that made it possible for my son to go happily and fearlessly around the world at the age of 19, when the opportunity was offered to him; also two years later to seek and find employment on a ship that carried him to South America. In both these experiences he was able to see his companions of other nations as brothers.

A young man or woman who has grown up with the benefits of several seasons of camp life, goes out into the highways and byways of life with a sense of true brotherhood to all. One could not find a better illustration of this thought than in the words of the late Rudyard Kipling:

> But, there is neither East nor West, border, nor Breed nor Birth,
> When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

(Mrs.) M. L. K.

* * *

California

Dear Editor:

"Mother, did you ever in all your life lie out under the stars at night and just look up? Then you know there is a God.

"Did you ever sit and just think by the side of a stream and listen to the water trickle over the rocks while your camp leader led a group in prayer?

"Did you ever think hard about a tree and know why a poet like Joyce Kilmer could write his lovely poem? It takes so long for a tree to grow. Its branches, if let, reach out so lovingly, its shade is so refreshing. Trees almost seem to caress one if we only think about it.

"Did you ever eat plain food served from a campfire stove and know how wonderful it is?

"Did you ever let nature just surround you and think what a small part you play in the world but what a grand reaction you can get to what was put here for us to enjoy?

"Mother, why don't we all live more in the open? Why have we worked for a civilization that cramps us, that takes so much away from us? Why don't we give the trees and the waters and the wind and the sun a chance to make us buoyant and strong? There seem no temptations in the open."

* * *

This was the pouring out of the heart of a child who had become more or less of a sophisticated, city child and whose loving parents had showered her with every artificial thing that money could buy only to find the daughter was not really a happy child. Then off to camp she was sent to see if her unrest would vanish and she could find herself.

You say the camp experience was a glorious one for her. It was. She learned to know a thing she had never given much thought to—nature. She found down in her own self a longing she had never known was there. She found a comfort that satisfied her spiritually and a thing she felt she could stop, in a busy city life, if she followed the usual way of city folk hurrying madly here and there, and come back to, in order to get courage again and a renewed vitality. The Maker took on a real presence to her, a force that was back of all.

* * *

But what it did to her parents! They opened wide their eyes and their understanding in an amazed knowledge that the things their money could buy in the way of man-made things had not been what their precious child needed. The comforts of a fine home where servants did all to make for easy living, the cars that carried them all about, the clothes that gave them endless concern to choose, even the carefully chosen companions whose lives presented little difference in environment or thought than that of their own child had not been sufficient to make their child comfortable in the depths of her being.

Camp life awakened her to the open world, friends and camp companions who had often drunk deep of nature's well and who were resourceful in their own right. It brought her under the wholesome influence of camp directors whose knowledge of what young humans need to make them realize their separate destinies and their place in the total scheme of things, enabled them to help bring life more abundant to the camp child.

This whole family felt the influence of their child's camp period and are most ardent exponents of finely-conducted camps for girls. And in choosing a camp they would not require expensive layouts, but rather exceptional leaders.

Back to her city home this child has brought a richer understanding of why she has her being; of health habits, of clear thinking and of friendly endeavor. Can anyone say that camp life for this child did not pay big dividends? And her parents caught the motif of simple things and nature's offerings and their ideas took on a drastic change for the better and for the advancement of their daughter's real happiness.

(Mrs.) J. L.

Swedish Girls in New School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Stockholm

STOCKHOLM is proud of its first state school built epxressly for girls at a cost of 1½ million kronor. This up-to-date day school is typically modern in style, with straight lines, plain surface and large windows. It stands in an open space near the north gates of the city and is attended by upward of 500 scholars.

Perhaps the greatest innovations in this Swedish girls' school are the fine science classrooms and laboratories. There are lecture rooms for biology, chemistry, physiology and geography. The geography department has a map-room and a library which is still only in embryo. On the roof is a small greenhouse and what is called the "astronomy terrace," for the school hopes in time to be able to afford instruments for the study of astronomy.

A novel feature in the school is the milk bar, where about 300 pupils lunch every day. A large gymnasium is splendidly equipped with apparatus for gymnastics and sport. In the basement below the gymnasium are the dressing-rooms fitted with lockers and showers, and a club-room where the various school clubs hold their meetings. Lectures are also given in the club-room and a lantern slide apparatus has been installed here.

Attached to the main building is the big hall or theater, which seats upward of 800 people. It is furnished with a grand piano and an organ whose pipes are fitted in an ingenious way between the windowpanes at the back of the stage. Provision has also been made for installing a film apparatus as soon as funds permit.

The classrooms have not the old-time formality and the girls sit at movable tables and chairs which can be pulled up in a semicircle round the teacher, who is also provided with a table and chair so that she sits among the girls instead of apart from them on the usual dais.

A pleasant informality is also shown in the rector's reception room for visitors. Here instead of being formally ushered into his study the visitor sees an illuminated sign "Come in" when the rector is ready to receive his guest.

The scholars are encouraged by the rector to take part in the running of the school, and the responsibility for maintaining discipline is in their hands.

C. EKMAN

Listing After-School Chores

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington State

Dear Editor:

I have long wanted to write a word or two in appreciation of articles written by other parents, especially parents of several children who have given practical suggestions for after-school behavior.

Being the mother of four boys, I certainly enjoy reading helps for keeping their activities harmonious.

Children need constant supervision expressed in inspection, supervision, or actual participation in their games or creations. No matter what my boys are making, I try to "inspect" whenever they ask it, or help when they need it.

They are delighted when I play ball, bean-bag or anything with them and we always have our story hour when I read something from the Monitor and also from the current book from the library.

I find that listing their chores on paper and giving them only a certain number to do is much more effective than just asking them to help. Also their music practice is listed as one. Sometimes they mark off their accomplished chores with colored chalk.

I agree with those parents who say that children's so-called work should be made neither too hard nor too easy.

(Mrs.) M. J.

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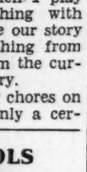

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Your Attention
is invited to a new series of pictorial advertisements showing student life at The Principia. This series will begin next Wednesday and continue during the summer in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor. Other Principia advertisements appear every Tuesday and Saturday, throughout the year, on the Educational Page.
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Experienced teachers, using progressive methods, visual education. Supervised study replaces home lessons. Beautiful building, convenient location. Riding, golf, tennis included in rate. Pre-School, Elementary, Junior High School, College Prep. Illustrated folder. Rockwood Park, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 1103.

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Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
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Complete training. Faculty of professionals. 1-year course in radio. Little theatre, radio studio. Catalog.
MRS. LELAND POWERS, Prin.
15 EVANS WAY, BOSTON, MASS.

Oklahoma Greets World Oil Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

at high temperatures and for steels resistant to corrosion. Your requirements have been a stimulant to our metallurgists in the development of special purpose steels that will find use in many other industries."

Sees Burden in Taxes

Discussing the tax situation, he said:

"So all-pervading has the spirit of analysis and synthesis become that even a customer of the oil industry, stopping at a filling station, is made aware of the fact that the price of gasoline is composed of three major constituents, specified as the stipulated price, plus federal and state tax.

"Herein resides one of the troublesome factors affecting industry today.

"Unfortunately, the tried and true measures of inventiveness and efficiency seem sometimes almost unavailing against the burdens of excessive taxation."

Governor and Senator Guests

William G. Skelly, president of the exposition and chief executive of the Skelly Oil Company, was host for the day.

Gov. E. W. Marland and Senator Thomas P. Gore (R) of Oklahoma were among the distinguished Oklahomans attending the official opening ceremonies.

Every inch of exhibit space in the large exposition buildings is filled with exhibits which show the latest developments in technical progress for the oil and related industries, and overflow space at the rear is being utilized. Value of the exhibits on the 15 acres is estimated at $10,000,000.

An exact reproduction of the Drake discovery well, and the drilling equipment used in this pioneer oil well, is a feature of the grounds.

Tracing History of Oil

Coupled with it is a museum of oil field equipment chronologically displayed, tracing the history of oil field development through man's ingenuity, which is proving one of the exposition's chief attractions.

"Old timers" of the petroleum industry are being registered and will be honored with a special ceremony and an awarding of medals on Thursday.

Special registration booths are also being maintained for foreign delegates. Each of the flags flying over the entrance gate designates a country which has either a delegation or an exhibit.

Representatives have already arrived from Germany, Russia, Roumania, Colombia, Argentina, Egypt, Trinidad, Mexico, Canada.

Visitors Jam City

Hotel reservations have been at a premium for days. Last week the Chamber of Commerce issued a call for listing of rooms in homes, and have registered 2500.

Housing bureaus have been set up in the hotels to assist visitors in finding rooms.

Oklahoma's famous "Pawnee Bill," Maj. Gordon W. Lillie, will stage a rodeo at the Tulsa State Fairgrounds nightly as an entertainment feature in conjunction with the exposition.

Also at the fairgrounds, on Sunday and Wednesday nights, a demonstration of an oil well fire and how to extinguish it, will be given by the M. M. Kinney Company.

Fleet to Cross Equator

SAN PEDRO, Calif., May 16 (AP)—Ships of the United States fleet will start dispersing May 25 upon completion of annual maneuvers, it was announced yesterday at fleet headquarters. The maneuvers enter their third phase Monday, taking the 140 ships across the equator next week.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $36-$66.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24-A Clearway St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Large room and kitchenette available for June; short walk to The Mother Church. Box A-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

BOSTON, MASS. — Delightful year round home on Charles River Basin; furnished or unfurnished. Write Box V-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone CAP. 1783.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEND name and address for free package of shoe polish. State color desired. SAMPLE SHOE STORE, 269 Front St., Hempstead, N. Y.

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MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

PERFUMES

SPANISH MOSS is a new unusual odeur. Trial size, 65c postpaid. Price list of rare perfumes on application. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Six-room upper apartment, screened porch, garage; steam heat; delightful location; near car line. BEL. 2930-M.

CHARMINGLY furnished housekeeping apartment with view; to sublet for summer; 1 or 2 persons; reasonable. Apt. 306-A, Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass.

● BAYWELL CO., HARVARD SQUARE ●
If it's available we have it.
● Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 6477 ●

7 ROOMS, modern; 24-hour elevator, switchboard service; near 14th Church, cor. Broadway, 571 West 139th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—7 rooms, 4 bedrooms; semidetached house; 2 or 3 summer months; select, quiet neighborhood; park opposite. (Flatbush) Navarre 8-6030.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square—3 rooms and kitchenette for summer months; delightful view; cool and very pleasant. Box C-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR July and August or leased for year, 6-room furnished apartment, tile bath with shower, tile kitchen, Frigidaire, oil burner; shown by appointment. H. J. GOODWIN, 6 West St., Arlington Hgts., Mass. Arl. 6081.

N. Y. C., 86th St. and B'way—6 rooms, beautifully furnished, two baths three bedrooms, all outside; Frigidaire, radio, adults; reasonable. Write Box M-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

N. Y. C.—SUBLET desirable furnished apartment, entire floor, grand piano, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, adults, references, reasonable rent. Available June to October. For appointment write X-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York or Tel. Plaza 3-9040.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 3254 B'way, 131st—Six rooms, bath old fashioned flat, walk up; heat, electricity, hot water, $35.00. See Supt.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

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ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOATS FOR SALE

AUXILIARY sloop, 32x11, newly conditioned, fully equipped. NOYES, 530 West End Ave., N. Y. C. Endicott 2-2028.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP cottage for sale, furnished, on beautiful exclusive lake in New Hampshire, 2 hours auto from Boston. JOHNSON or MASON, Realtors, Hillsboro, N. H.

MOOSE POND, BRIDGTON, MAINE—7-room camp, in pines near lake; 1 room camp in sunny field; screened porches, fireplaces, electric lights; furnished; private beach, boat, wood, ice. Write FRANK WHEELER, 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.

SHORE ACRES, CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.—Cottage 7 rooms, bath, electric lights, fireplace, broad piazza; garage; cool breezes; quiet surroundings; beautiful view. Enquire PENNELL, 173 Bolton St., Portland, Maine.

NEW Lakefront Bungalows

for Monitor readers; modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of scenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies; consistent economies; folders. A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, (I. W.), N. H.

TO LET—Summer cottage on lake near Boston; electricity, telephone, toilet; reasonable. EVANGELINE HATHAWAY, 19 Hood St., Saugus, Mass.

VERMONT bungalow, furnished, overlooking lake, mountains; open fireplace, bathroom; $250 season. CARMEL HALEY, 151 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT FARM, Goffstown, N. H.—One of N. H.'s beauty spots; wonderful view; near mountain trails; attractive rooms and fine camps; perfect food; all comforts; 41st season: $14-$16 per week; $2.50 per day. Tel. 98. MISS ANN MERRILL.

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BEAUTIFUL colonial 8-room homestead, completely restored; hand-hewn timbers; fireplaces, exquisite paneling; craftex walls and ceilings; grand water; high stone plateau; secluded; good barn; fields, fruit trees, woodlands; 40 acres; reasonable; terms. WITTER, Danielson, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CAPE COD, West Dennis—8-room furnished cottage, modernized; 2-car garage; near river, pond, ocean; season rental $600; sell $10,000. E. R. SMITH, 164-09 32 Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—GLOUCESTER, MASS.—FOR RENT Estate overlooking Gloucester's picturesque harbor; modern dwelling, garage, studio; over acre land; owner will sell at tremendous sacrifice; rental if desired. For particulars, ASK MR. CHICK. Gloucester Tel. 1180

FURNITURE

FOR SALE — Fine values in factory floor samples, bedroom sets, rugs, dining set, maple dinette and breakfast sets, parlor sets, studio couches, Easy washers, cedar chests, chairs, tables, twin beds, etc. Tel. Prospect 1636-7. BETTER HOMES INSTITUTE, 10 Union Sq., Somerville, or WATERTOWN FURNITURE CO., 70 Main St., Watertown.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PHOTO-ENGRAVER — An experienced, all-around, practical engraver is needed by long-established Eastern concern. Must be capable of handling one branch himself and supervising balance. Small shop, newspaper and commercial. No copper. Promising future for right man. Replies held strictly confidential. State salary basis, past exp., qualifications. Box A-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL to help and live in, good home; salary $5.00 week. 43 Oliver Road, Belmont, Mass. Tel. 2639-J.

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473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.
MRS AMBER C. DOW

LAKE VIEW
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HOUSES FOR SALE

CAPE COD house, Orleans; furnished; four bedrooms, bath, garage; two acres. Owner, DR. J. D. TAYLOR, Orleans, Mass.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—6 rooms, sun porch, fruit trees, 15,000 ft. land; 30 minutes from Boston; $6000. 12 Cedar Ter. Wel. 0783-J.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—6 rooms, sun porch, completely furnished; June 20-Sept. 1, $45 per month; quiet neighborhood. 12 Cedar Terrace. Wel. 0783-J.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—For rent, June 1st to Oct. 1st, attractive and comfortable 9 rooms, including pool room, landscaped, garage; adults; references required; $75. FRANK A. ORDWAY, 271 Willow Ave.

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WANTED — Opportunity to instruct young people in sailing, swimming, etc. WM. F. LEACH, Jr., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

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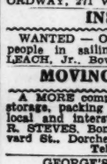

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$5000—Southern colonial gentleman's estate, Brimfield, highway between Worcester and Springfield, Mass; 11 rooms, all modern improvements, hardwood floors, fireplace, 3 acres land, trout brook. S. E. HOWES, 104 Walnut St., Leominster, Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. Mass KIRkland 7827

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ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; meals served.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Chestnut Manor—Cool rooms, running water, shower, delightful porch; home table; convenient. 17 Chestnut St. OR. 4-9546.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent guests or tourists; convenient location; laundry privileges; parking. Tel. LON. 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable rooms for women in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6607.

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37 W. NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week, $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. COM. 7500.

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EXECUTIVE desires position, 30 years experience handling, buying and selling sash, doors, glass and wallboards; highest references; New England preferred. Address Box C-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman desires position, cook or general work; able to take full charge. MRS. M. L. CARSON, 16 Davenport St., Boston.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, stenographer, typist, executive ability; references. Box C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Ken. 2073.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires general housework; neat, capable housekeeper; excellent cook. M. L. O., 388 Washington Street, Weymouth, Mass. Tel. 1387-R.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position, accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE desires summer position companion or tutor for children; speaks French, swims, drives a car; references. A. L. B., 41 Redington St., Waterville, Maine.

TEACHER desires position as companion for summer; preferably abroad; can drive car; fond of children. M. L. A., P. O. Box 1666, Orlando, Fla.

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SUMMER HOMES

FREEDOM, N. H.—Beautiful estate overlooking mountains and lake; 4 bedrooms, modern improvements, electric refrigeration; separate maid's quarters; tennis court; $650 season. T. E. BAKER, 15 Jenison St., Newtonville, Mass.

LONG BEACH, Gloucester, Mass. — 7-room furnished cottage, 4 chambers, bath; ocean front. N. J., 20 Whittlesey Rd., Newton Centre. CEN. 0131-W

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Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

Stephen's Restaurant
38 WEST FLAGLER STREET
Open all Summer
Special Sunday Dinner
David A. Stephens

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.,
PHONE 3176
West Concord near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

CENTRAL FLORIDA
HOMES, ORANGE GROVES, ACREAGE
MANAGEMENT AND APPRAISALS
GENERAL INSURANCE
ACCURATE INFORMATION
FREE BULLETINS
NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE
Incorporated
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

FLORENCE BEAUTY SHOP
24 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE—Up Stairs

Beautician—Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot be equalled for Beauty and Permanence

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

The Sport Shop
"for Sportswear and Everywear"
at Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

ST. PETERSBURG

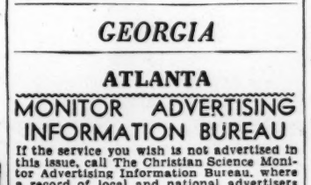
HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK



THE SMARTEST HATS IN TOWN ARE AT Clio Henry
305 ZACK STREET

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041. 8-12 DAILY

alverson's
SALON INDIVIDUEL
A Beauty Salon With Ultra Modern Facilities
EXCLUSIVE, NOT EXPENSIVE
486 Peachtree Street Main 3881
Ground Floor, Doctors' Bldg.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

CUT FLOWERS
POT PLANTS—CORSAGES
for All Occasions
ROSE MARRE, FLORIST
Open Evenings
561 PEACHTREE ST. JA. 9510
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 Broad St., N. W. Atlanta

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866—70th Anniversary—1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains—For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma. 8478

MACON

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

E. C. McMILLAN PAINT & GLASS CO.
Paints—Glass—Wallpapers
Weatherstrips—Builders' Supplies
Phone 5177 358 Third Street

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Brown Book Store
Books, Stationery and Wallpaper
72 years of continued service
PHONE 507 416 SECOND ST.

Walter L. Bell
OPTOMETRIST
at HILBUN'S
Complete Optometrical Service
PHONE 575 620 CHERRY STREET

A. B. LEE
PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
Phone 2851 258 Second St.
Mulberry at Broadway Phone 3051

STROBERG BODY & FENDER WORKS
Rebuilders of Automobiles
Fender Straightening
Duco Refinishing
J. D. ARD J. A. TEBEAU

ARD CASH GROCERY
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
FRESH MEATS, FISH AND OYSTERS
PHONES 4796-4797-4798
289 WASHINGTON AVENUE
PROMPT DELIVERY

SAVANNAH

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

SELECT MEATS Delivered Right Down
PEOPLES MARKET
U. R. JETER, *Manager*
MEATS—FISH 149 BROADWAY Phone 820
PRODUCE At Cherry Street
Cash and Delivery

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line per one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, maximum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Mme. Boue, 33 rue Erlanger; homelike, daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls.

LINGERIE

PARIS—Mme. WISKOVSKA, 8 rue Henri Duchêne (15ème). Lingerie ready made and to order. Moderate prices. Tel. Suffren 70-68.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NIEDER-TEUFEN, Ct. Appenzell, Private House, wonderful situation. Paying guest welcomed, home atmosphere. Pension Fr. 6 to 7. Frau Niederer-Rutz, "Dahelm."

WIMBLEDON—A lady has a vacancy for a foreign student; Christian Scientist preferred, wishing to learn English; large garden, tennis, young society; has sons of her own; most highly recommended. The Rowans, Drax Avenue.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

GARTNERI - UDSALGET
Østerbrogade 5
Tel. Øbro 9711 Goods delivered
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh and preserved

HOLLAND

OOSTERBEEK

OOSTERBEEK-HOOG, 1 Annastraat
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round.
Central Heating, running water, Garden, close to tram, and woods. Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

PERSSONS Garn

WOOL SPECIALISTS

Rya and Flossa Rugs

Shops in Stockholm
Sturtegatan 4 Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2 Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V Hamngatan 11

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

STOFFE Gebr. Hess Aarau MÖBEL Furniture

BASEL

BLUMENHAUS ZU SAFRAN
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
HANS SCHAUB
GERBERGASSE 11 TEL. 32.198

F. Sprüngli Söhne
Landschafts Gärtner
Burgfelderstrasse 21
(Landscape Gardener)

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Linen and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

MAISON SPECIALE POUR
Coiffures
Permanentes
Teintures et Postiches d'Art
Salon de Beauté
Manucures
Parfumerie C. Salzmann,
RUE MONBIJOU 31 TEL. 22.721
(HAIRDRESSING)

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne · Zürich
The House for Carpets
and Linoleum.

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Barenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

E. GUGGENBÜHL
Gardening and Flower Shop
Herrengasse 19
Tel. 21.421 Telegr. Blumenzyt

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17, Monbijoustrasse

Permanent Waving
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
MARKTGASSE 20, FIRST FLOOR
English spoken.

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
GASHERDE UNITYP
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Every kind of Insurance
ROLF BÜRGI
Marktgasse 32
Berne, Switzerland

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

ED. MEYER-v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale
of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

Couture
de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER
MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MODERN
House and Kitchen
Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates
Sledges, Skis and other Sports
Articles, at moderate prices.
at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 28

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches,
Curtains, Materials,
Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis
Cinema Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking,
Recipes, etc.

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Outfitters

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
ATELIER
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

Knives,
Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
58 Kramgasse

BIEL

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. WYSSBROD
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS
COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
12, Quai des Moulins, 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

FIALA & CIE
23, RUE DU RHONE Tel. 42.177
Interior Decoration
Curtains—Furniture—Carpets

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
If desired lessons at home
Apply for prospectus:
FRL. FLORA MEISTER

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
Ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's
Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI, Tel. 309

The Leading Grocers
of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier, 11 Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery

ONCE in Europe put your watch in order.
Note the address
PERRENOUD & CIE
2, Rue Pépinet, Lausanne
Repairs are guaranteed.

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

Fuel of All Kinds
REBER FRERES
rue des Moulins Tel. 51.689

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures, Maroquinerie,
Chemiserie pour Messieurs
(FOOTWEAR)

Magasins ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
CITROVIN is sold in all
our shops
La bouteille Fr. 2.10
" ½ " " 1.10
Verre repris à 8 et 10 cts.
(GROCERS)

ZURICH

Grands Coiffeur-Salons
FÜR DAMEN UND HERREN
Spezialist Wasserwellen, Ondulation,
Haarfärben
K. Lips, Sihlstrasse 33, im Glockenhof
(Hairdresser) Tel. 36.945

Modes Lydia
RETOUR DE PARIS
L. MOTSCHI-ZOLLINGER
Bahnhofstrasse 71, I Et.
Tel. 37.562 *(Hats)*

Perfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstr. 26 Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first class makes. Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser.

Modes Paris
bliss & cie zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats
Moderate Prices

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH
DAMEN- UND HERRENSTOFFE
Damen- und Herrenbekleidung
nach Mass
Clothes to measure.

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION NACH MASS
Leonhardseck-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

MAX HERZOG's Wwe.
Münchhalden-Gärtnerstrasse 7
TEL. 21.892
Bildhauer-Stuck, Gibser—Zement-Arbeiten
Spezialität: Unterlags—Böden für Linoleum
Edelputz, Terrasit.
(PLASTERER)

DOELKER AG.
Feine Schuhe
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 39
ZÜRICH
(SHOES)

Damenkonfektion
MASS-ATELIER
Krause-Senn,
Badenerstrasse 44
Ready mades, and made
to measure.

F. L. Oswald
MALERGESCHÄFT
Röschibachstr. 54 Tel. 62.551
(PAINTER)

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH I.
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt.

CHEM. TECH. PRODUKTE
BODENWICHSE "BIBOWA"
QUALITÄTSPRODUKTE
P. Schenker, *Vertreter*
Bahnhofstrasse 301 Schönenwerd (Sol.)
(Floor Wax)

JOHANN HÄUSLER
MALERMEISTER
Hochstrasse 28. Zürich 6. Tel. 29.349
empfiehlt sich für sämtliche Malerarbeiten
SCHRIFTEN - TAPEZIEREN
(Painter)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Telephone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town
and Suburbs.
Stockists of:
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso, Rumford Baking Powder.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

MADAME DU PLESSIS
Ladies' Hair Specialist
DOMINION HOUSE
141, Longmarket St.
Phone 2.5662
Specialises in the Genuine
Steam and Oil Permanent
Wave.

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
39 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dornehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

Try:—
The Model Dairy
BREAD 19 Varieties
"VELVYT"
ICE CREAM
PURE MILK
and don't forget to visit our
TEA ROOMS
Phone 443

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing
and Beauty Parlour
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention—Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—30/-.
Shop No. 4. "Durban Skyscraper." 330 West St.

Model
Steam Laundry
The QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. UMGENI Phone Dbn. Nth. 180

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE
WITH an IDEAL
At Your Service - Cheerily - Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS

LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Services with
Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone Cen. 3007

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

NEW, SILENT
Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
GRUNOW RADIO
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

Fanny Farmer's Tea Room
High Class
Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and
Birthday Cakes
our speciality
Finest ingredients and
no substitutes used
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3 "Fanny"
96 Pritchard Street

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Digglen and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

"JUNE"
LADIES'
HAIRDRESSERS
(I. HUTCHESON)
60 Von Brandis St.

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts
and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving
you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
ALSO CAPE TOWN AND PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S
and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

MODEL
FISH RESTAURANT
Dainty Lunches, Teas and Suppers
Redecorated and Ventilated
124 MARKET STREET

MARGATE NATAL

When Visiting MARGATE NATAL
Stay at the
BERKELEY HOTEL
(ROSE & WHITWARD, *Proprietors*)
All modern conveniences. Large rooms. Spacious grounds. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. P. O. MARGATE

PIETERMARITZBURG

Central Electrical Supplies
Sole Agents for
DEFY RANGES
Made in South Africa
Installations and Repairs a Speciality
Quotations FREE
RADIO - REFRIGERATORS
APPLIANCES
141 Chapel Street Phone 4162

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories,
Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 3895

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in Catering for
WEDDINGS, DANCES, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT
& DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and
Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

6D. PER MILE 62 MACLEY STREET
IVORY CABS
F. L. 4294
SYDNEY'S MOST MODERN CAB SERVICE
Weddings and Social Functions Specially Catered For.
FOR COMFORT——FOR CIVILITY

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

Poullàrs'
Australia's largest and best
Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners
and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
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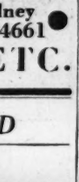
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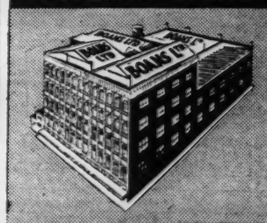
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CONVICTION, were it never so excellent, is worthless till it converts itself into conduct.—CARLYLE.

Daily Features

THE way to gain a good reputation is to endeavour to be what you desire to appear.—SOCRATES.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Dancing Pirate' New Technicolor Romance of Early California Days

By E. C. S.

Charles Collins and Steffi Duna in the Technicolor Musical, "Dancing Pirate"

The Case Against Mrs. Ames (Paramount) — Prosecuting attorney fails to convict her of killing her husband and eventually turns into her best friend, discovering the guilty man, restoring her child and providing her with a new husband. Romantic melodrama of sure-fire components, introducing the interesting Madeleine Carroll of English films. George Brent, Alan Mowbray.

Champagne Charley (20th-Fox)—Machine-made melodrama of gambling swells and marathon drinkers, with Helen Wood as an heiress who becomes involved in a fortune-hunting blackmail plot, complete with a villainous knife thrower. Miss Wood is continually interesting because of her poise, good looks and low-pitched voice. Paul Cavanaugh.

Dancing Pirate (Pioneer)—A technicolor melodramatic romance of old California days, with Charles Collins as a dancing master suspected of being a pirate and staving off execution only as he can teach new steps to the alcalde's daughter. With songs and Steffi Duna, Frank Morgan, Luis Alberni, Victor Varconi and the Cansinos.

The Ex-Mrs. Bradford (Radio)—The detective's divorced wife is determined to marry him again. He puts up a determined and witty battle in the course of his efforts to solve a murder mystery, after the manner of "The Thin Man.' William Powell, Jean Arthur.

Florida Special (Paramount)—Rival crooks on a train seek to steal fortune in jewels. Chiefly varied from previous servings of the same dish by the change of participants: Jack Oakie, Sally Eilers, Kent Taylor, Claude Gillingwater.

Gentle Julia (20th-Fox)—Family entertainment with Jane Withers as the mischievous youngster who keeps her aunt from marrying the wrong young man. From a Booth Tarkington story.

King of the Damned (G-B)—Harrowing melodrama strongly seasoned with cruelty, centering about the hazardous position of a lone woman on a prison island and an abused convict's fierce hunt for revenge. Conrad Veidt, Helen Vinson, Noah Beery.

Murder by an Aristocrat (Warner)—Three characters are snuffed out in the course of this mystery melodrama, with Marguerite Churchill as the detective-nurse barely ahead of most of the audience in solving the crime. Claire Dodd, Lyle Talbot.

Robin Hood of El Dorado (Metro)—A gory tale glorifying a bandit of old California days, Murrieta, who is supposed to be excusable because he carries vengeance against brutes who have ousted his people from their lands and killed his wife. Ten teeth for one is his code, which wasn't Robin Hood's precisely. With interludes of beautiful scenic shots and gypsy revelry. Strictly for adults not easily upset by spectacles of violence. Warner Baxter cast as the bandit to make him go down as a figure of tragic romance. Ann Loring, Bruce Cabot, Margo.

Silly Billies (Radio)—Wheeler and Woolsey in a burlesque western melodrama. Strictly for those having a taste for their style of gags, with a last-minute rescue of the settlers by the U. S. cavalry, and a gold rush.

The Unguarded Hour (Metro)—An exceptional cast does much to lend interest to this almost too ingenious tale of a lawyer who, having scoffed at incredible evidence, is caught by his own unexplainable but perfectly natural actions in a blackmail case. Loretta Young, Franchot Tone, Lewis Stone, Roland Young, Henry Daniel.

(This guide printed Saturdays)

Daily Anecdote

Quick Thinking

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A GROUP of young officers were in heated discussion when a young subaltern chanced to mention the duke as "Wellington" within earshot of the old campaigner. He was straightway reminded that he should not speak so familiarly of the commander of the forces.

"I beg your pardon, your grace," spoke up the alert youth, "but I never heard of any prefix to the name of Caesar or Napoleon—and I treated your name with similar honor."

Wellington concealed his amusement with difficulty.

Odds and Ends

Glass Blades

Razor blades made of glass are reported from Czechoslovakia—they are inexpensive and, although they cannot be resharpened, they have a keen edge.

Still With Us

Battery type radio sets are still popular and necessary in some areas. Approximately 350,000 of this type were sold last year.

First Apartments

Charleston, S. C., claims the first apartment house constructed in the United States, built in 1800.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Real cryptofans get much delight from cipher when outlandish, archaic, obsolescent word, phrase not used.
2. Free, Fret, Feet, Beet, Best, Lest, Last, East, Easy.
3. Patcher, Carpeth.
4. 600 tickets.
5. C on side R a T I on (Consideration).

Facts About the Bible

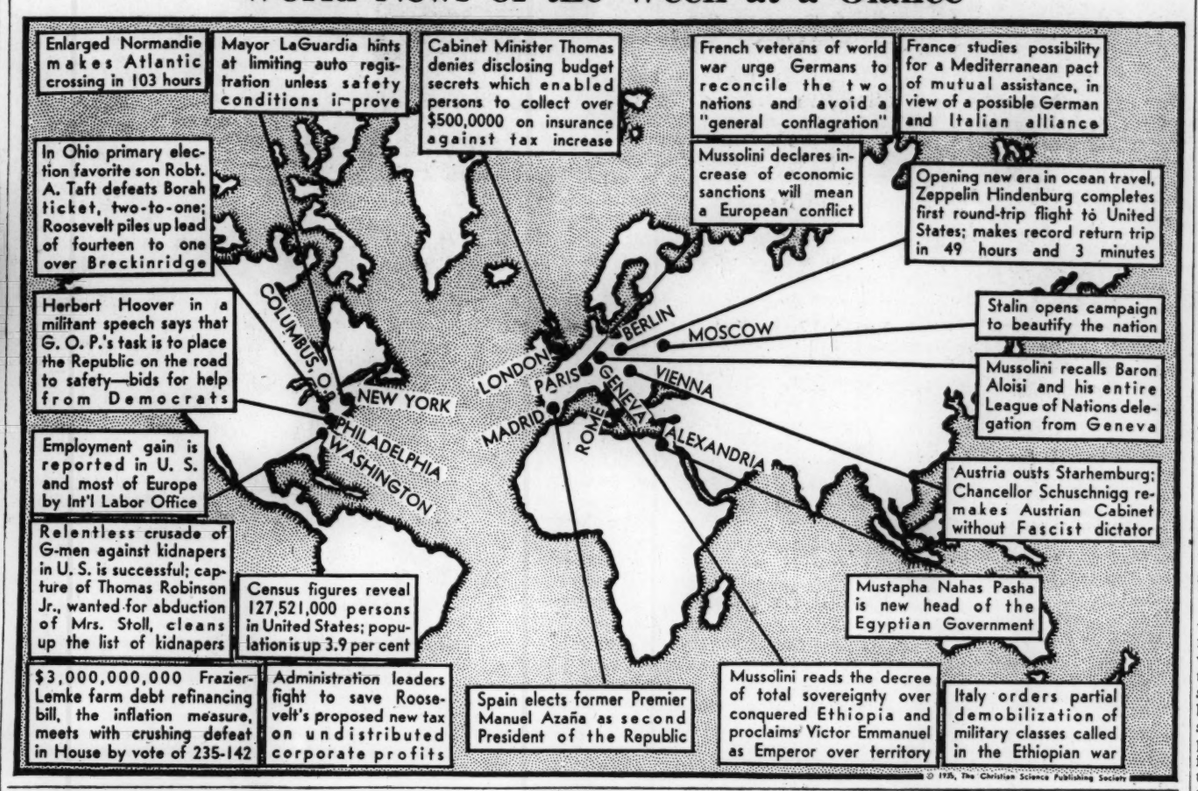
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

A Biblical Cryptogram

IN JEREMIAH 51:41 we find the words "How is Sheshach taken. . . . How is Babylon become an astonishment!" While it is easily deduced that Sheshach is simply another name for Babel (Babylon), the origin of the term "Sheshach" was long open to question.

Scholars now hold, however, that "Sheshach" is derived from "Babel" somewhat after the manner of a modern cryptogram. Both words consist of three basic Hebrew consonants, "SH SH CH" and "B B L" (in Jeremiah's day there were no vowels in the written Hebrew language), and the key to the puzzle is found in the fact that the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet is represented by the last letter, the second letter (B) by the second letter from the end (SH), and so on, while the twelfth letter (L) is, of course, represented by the twelfth letter from the end (CH). Hence the transformation of "B B L" into "SH SH CH", or "BaBeL" into "SHeSHaCH."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Enlarged Normandie makes Atlantic crossing in 103 hours
Mayor LaGuardia hints at limiting auto registration unless safety conditions improve
Cabinet Minister Thomas denies disclosing budget secrets which enabled persons to collect over $500,0000 on insurance against tax increase
French veterans of world war urge Germans to reconcile the two nations and avoid a "general conflagration"
France studies possibility for a Mediterranean pact of mutual assistance, in view of a possible German and Italian alliance
In Ohio primary election favorite son Robt. A. Taft defeats Borah ticket, two-to-one; Roosevelt piles up lead of fourteen to one over Breckinridge
Mussolini declares increase of economic sanctions will mean a European conflict
Opening new era in ocean travel, Zeppelin Hindenburg completes first round-trip flight to United States; makes record return trip in 49 hours and 3 minutes
Herbert Hoover in a militant speech says that G. O. P.'s task is to place the Republic on the road to safety—bids for help from Democrats
Stalin opens campaign to beautify the nation
Mussolini recalls Baron Aloisi and his entire League of Nations delegation from Geneva
Employment gain is reported in U. S. and most of Europe by Int'l Labor Office
Austria ousts Starhemburg; Chancellor Schuschnigg remakes Austrian Cabinet without Fascist dictator
Relentless crusade of G-men against kidnapers in U. S. is successful; capture of Thomas Robinson Jr., wanted for abduction of Mrs. Stoll, cleans up the list of kidnapers
Census figures reveal 127,521,000 persons in United States; population is up 3.9 per cent
Mustapha Nahas Pasha is new head of the Egyptian Government
$3,000,000,000 Frazier-Lemke farm debt refinancing bill, the inflation measure, meets with crushing defeat in House by vote of 235-142
Administration leaders fight to save Roosevelt's proposed new tax on undistributed corporate profits
Spain elects former Premier Manuel Azaña as second President of the Republic
Mussolini reads the decree of total sovereignty over conquered Ethiopia and proclaims Victor Emmanuel as Emperor over territory
Italy orders partial demobilization of military classes called in the Ethiopian war
COLUMBUS O.
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
GENEVA
ROME
MOSCOW
VIENNA
ALEXANDRIA

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Sunbonnet Sue

The rarest, the finest,
Most beautiful things,
May be wrapped in brown paper
And tied with plain string.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Friendly Handshakes

AS GUESTS come in, and after they have removed their wraps, give each a paper bag, with elastic band. When all are assembled, each guest slips the bag over the right hand, securing it with rubber bands.

Then the men are arranged on one side of the room, and the women on the other—or two circles, one within the other, may be used. And at a signal, the two groups advance and shake hands. (If two circles are used, music may be played for the circles to dance around; and when the music stops, the circles stop, and the women on the inside circle, turn around and ceremoniously shake hands with their partners opposite.)

The handshaking continues as long as the paper bags last. The guest whose paper bag lasts longest may receive a small prize. This is a hilarious ice-breaker, especially in a large group, where a number of the guests are strangers.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

In Lighter Vein

What's In a Name!

Grocer: "If a child were to come in and say that her mother sent her for 'a can of maltreated milk,' what would you give her?"

New Clerk: "Why, malted milk, of course, sir."

Grocer: "Fine! Our last clerk hunted all over the shelves for a can of whipped cream."

Warning Whistle

The Smiths are on the balcony and can hear what a young couple are saying in the garden below.

Mrs. Smith: "I think he is going to propose to her. We ought not to listen. Whistle to him."

Mr. Smith: "Why should I? Nobody whistled to warn me."—*Vancouver Province.*

Practically New

The nice lady smiled at the little girl who had been left in charge of the confectioner's shop.

"Don't you sometimes feel tempted to eat one of the cream buns, my dear?" she asked.

The little girl was quite shocked.

"Of course not. That would be stealing. I only taste them."—*London Opinion.*

Helpful

Charles was one of those people who always try to look on the bright side of things. Well, one day he saw a little fellow weeping his eyes out, so he crossed over the road to see if he could help.

"And what's the matter?" he asked.

"Boo-oo," wept the youngster, pointing to a broken egg on the ground. "I threw that egg up in the air, but I didn't catch it, boo-oo."

"Never mind," said Charles cheerfully, "you'll 'catch it' when you get home."

No Honeymooner

A none-too-well-prepared applicant for a civil service appointment found the following question on his examination paper: "How near is the moon to the earth?"

He replied: "Not near enough to bother me in my work, if I get this job."

Not a Gentleman

"Anyone on the next green, caddie?"

"Yes, sir. There's a gentleman and 'is caddie, and a man carryin' 'is own clubs."—*Montreal Star.*

Washday

Monitor Camera Club, From Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Four-Tub Juvenile Laundry Ready for Doll Business

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Duluth, Minn.

UPON entering the "Lighthouse for the Blind" in a middle western city one morning, the writer noticed that all the workers were seated about a large table, their bodies tense and their faces rapt with interest. She then discovered that a well-known attorney, who seemed to have lost his sense of hearing, was reading to them. He was reading the last chapters of an exciting story. One girl was so bent on the outcome she had left her seat and was hovering over the reader.

The attendant informed the writer that Mr. B—— came every morning at eleven o'clock and read aloud for an hour. She said that he came to her recently and said, "I have a confession to make. When I first came here my motive was a purely selfish one: I thought by reading aloud I could keep my voice in shape. I no longer come for that purpose, I come for the joy of serving."

A year later the writer again entered the Lighthouse to purchase a rug. While looking at the rugs she suddenly became aware of a great stir and everyone rushing about. Then she heard a stage whisper, "Mr. B—— is here." Looms, chair-caning, weaving, all were deserted; and with the expression of little children eager for the story hour, they almost fell over one another to reach the long reading table.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abstain — *Ab-stane'* (first *a* clipped-short, second long).

The Latin *abstinere* (*ab*, "from," and *tenere*, "to hold"), which is the root of "abstain," "abstinence," etc., we translate as "to hold back, to keep from." Thus the need of actual mental force, if not physical, is suggested by our word.

If we abstain from something, we exercise a voluntary forbearance; we apply a self-appointed check upon what we usually term indulgence. Incidentally, the word as used in I Peter 2:11 translates the Greek *apechomai*, "to hold oneself off."

Compound — The verb is accented on the second syllable, the noun on the first, and the adjective preferably on the first.

Ethereal—*E-theer'-e-al* (first and third syllables have *e* sounded quick-long as in create; *ee* as in *feet*, *a* clipped-short; note that the new Webster's ties the *r* to the second syllable, so that the syllable is made to rhyme with "here."

To understand this adjective, as well as the verb "etherealize," it is necessary first to examine "ether," which was defined by Aristotle as that element which forms the constituent material of the heavenly bodies; hence, the upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill these regions. In physics, "ether" is regarded as the hypothetical medium supposed to fill all space, even those portions occupied by fluids and solids.

Whatever, then, is "etherealized" has been converted into ether, and may be described as ethereal—exceedingly light, airy, insubstantial. The word comes to us through the Latin *aether*, from the Greek *aither*, "upper air," similar to *aithra*, "clear sky."

Generic—The first *e* is quick-long, *je-ner'-ik* (second *e* and the *i* short).

This adjective is applied to all things having the rank of a genus (Latin *genus*, "race"), which designates a category ranking between "family" and "species." "Equus," for example, is the generic term comprising various species: horses, donkeys, zebras, etc. In the animal family, of course, there are many other genera (plural of "genus"). Incidentally, "man" is a generic term comprising all men.

Increase—The verb is accented on the second syllable, the noun on the first.

Jesurun—Preferably *Jes'-u-run* (*e* short, first *u* as in unite, second short).

Mutation — *Mu-tay'-shun* (first *u* as in unite, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short).

Our word is derived from the Latin *mutare*, "to change," and suggests unreliability and instability.

Potsherd — *Pot'-shurd* (*o* short, *u* as in urn; secondary emphasis on second syllable).

If a piece of pottery is broken, the fragments are called potsherds.

Ptolemy—*Tol'-e-my* (*o* short, *e* as in create).

Claudius Ptolemaeus, commonly called "Ptolemy," was an Alexandrian mathematician, geographer, and astronomer who flourished about the middle of the second century of the Christian era. He was a great student and compiled all the available astronomical learning of the ancients, added some ideas of his own, and promulgated the astronomical system which he described in his Greek work, "Almagest," a work which remained the authoritative treatise on astronomy until the fifteenth century. He blundered, however, in explaining in detail the alleged revolution of the sun and other heavenly bodies round the earth.

The teachings of Ptolemy were finally overthrown by Copernicus (1473-1543), who proved that the earth rotates on its own axis, and revolves round the sun.

Status, strata, substratum — Long *a*. The second *a* in "strata" is as in sofa.

Transient—Two syllables.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

HERE is a rather difficult cryptogram for those who have found the others too easy. In order that we may have some basis of determining the degree of difficulty which should be observed on these once-a-week-without-a-clue crypts for the more advanced cryptographers, each reader who reaches a solution without referring to the answer is invited to report his time record. Beginners should give it a trial, for it is not too difficult.

HARD BHCEFGIRKL MAF NOBP

QADJMPF IHGN BJEPAH SPAK

GOFDRKQJLP, RHBPRJB, GTLG-

DALBAKF SGHQ, EPHRLA, KGF

OLAQ.

2. Letter Changing

And while this problem has to do with FREE and EASY you may find it difficult. Try changing FREE to EASY in eight moves, changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time.

3. Letter Juggling

We now reach another CHAPTER in this column. Using the letters in the word "CHAPTER" try transposing or juggling them to form two other seven-letter words.

4. How Many Tickets?

If there are 25 stations on a railroad, how many different tickets are required to connect every station with every other station on the line?

5. Rebus

Today's rebus represents a 13-letter word. Study the position of the various letters in connection with the couplet below.

C RT
I

Don't let a thing like this defeat
Your wits; just give it due.....

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

A Flying Vacation

24

Air-Minded New Orleans

I HAD had a busy and enjoyable day and a half in New Orleans. Once again I had strolled down broad Canal Street; I had driven out through the flower-lined boulevards—out through the palms and bearded oaks; I had peeked into the quaint little courtyards in the French quarter; and I had amassed a memorable assortment of shrimp cocktails and shrimp salads, and a shrimp creole (an overflowing casserole of this, and bang went my hopes of being able to find room for a promised treat of trout Marguerite).

During a sudden warm downpour, I had been marooned under an awning; and I looked up to see that "The Informer" was being shown inside for 10 cents. I had been waiting for an opportunity to see how well my friend FitzGerald did in it—his first big chance. He gets my vote. Oh, yes, and Victor McLaglen pulls through, too.

One of the things I had looked forward to seeing was the transformation that had been wrought now that there had been some rather far-reaching changes in the local political set-up. Perhaps much good has been accomplished; but I wish that some vigilantes might investigate the slot-machine racket. If it isn't serious in New Orleans, then I don't know rackets. And after the vigilantes get through with that, they might see if something might be done about fumigating the trade-drumming-up methods employed by some taxi drivers around the hotels. New Orleans has too much to recommend it besides a brazen night-life.

It was now noon. My plane would be leaving the Shushan Airport in an hour. But I simply must have my noon meal down in the famous French Market—that quaint, fish-fragrant landmark where society rubs elbows with the unwashed. And what did I eat? Yes, more shrimps—this time, fried.

I then hurried out to the airport—a 20-minute drive. I wanted some time to look around, for Shushan Airport is ranked by many as the best in the United States.

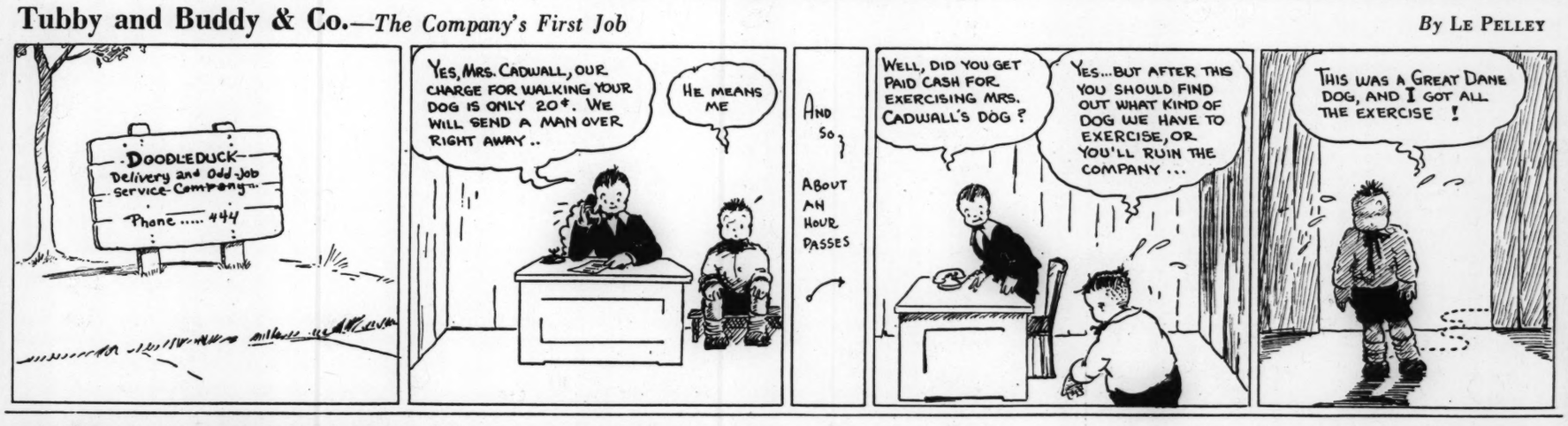
The main building is spacious enough for the needs of tomorrow, and is as ornate as a palace. There is every imaginable facility—even hotel rooms. But it is the field which gladdens the aviator. On paved runways, reaching hundreds of yards, he can take off in any direction. The port is designed also to accommodate seaplanes; for they can alight conveniently on Lake Pontchartrain.

New Orleans yields second place to no city in air-mindedness. Incidentally, the air traffic through the city might be greatly increased if Eastern Air Lines carried on a step farther to Brownsville, Texas, where a connection with Pan American could be made, similar to that at Miami.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Company's First Job*

By LE PELLEY


DOODLEDUCK
Delivery and Odd-Job Service Company
Phone 444
YES, MRS. CADWALL, OUR CHARGE FOR WALKING YOUR DOG IS ONLY 20¢. WE WILL SEND A MAN OVER RIGHT AWAY..
HE MEANS ME
AND SO, ABOUT AN HOUR PASSES
WELL, DID YOU GET PAID CASH FOR EXERCISING MRS. CADWALL'S DOG?
YES...BUT AFTER THIS YOU SHOULD FIND OUT WHAT KIND OF DOG WE HAVE TO EXERCISE, OR YOU'LL RUIN THE COMPANY...
THIS WAS A GREAT DANE DOG, AND I GOT ALL THE EXERCISE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Cream of the Business*

By CARMACK

The Boss said today was "pay day" for Dandelion Diggers, Inc., but I had no idea what it meant—
At least not until he and Jimmie had visited a soda fountain—
And bought three big fat ice cream cones—
One of which was for me!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Kind of "Stocktaking"?

THE Council of the League of Nations has the greatest crisis in League history on its embarrassed hands. The crisis imperatively demands a fresh stocktaking. In fact, this is what its chairman, Mr. Anthony Eden, called for in his speech last week in the House of Commons. It is what Mr. Stanley Baldwin seeks in asking the nations to consider reforms which might bring Germany, Japan and the United States into the League orbit. He calls for a reappraisal of Article 16, that "experiment in international politics."

Last October the League invoked this sanctions article for the first time in history. Under this article Italy was regarded as having "committed an act of war against all other members of the League." Action was therefore taken to bring Italy to book. But the imposition of sanctions failed to halt aggression. Mussolini appears to have triumphed over the League as well as Ethiopia.

The Council of the League has decided temporarily to continue sanctions. But it must soon embark upon a fresh stocktaking, and probably a choice between two courses. One is the tightening of sanctions against Italy. The other is their abandonment. Powerful voices are raised in behalf of each course. They are not necessarily divided between pro-Leaguers and anti-Leaguers. At the head of the movement in Britain to drop sanctions, for instance, is one of the chief officers of the League of Nations Union, Sir Austen Chamberlain. British policy still seems to be based upon the League; the division of opinion hinges upon what kind of a League British policy should be based upon, one with its teeth extracted or one with a fresh and more powerful set.

The argument against the abandonment of sanctions is that the world, and particularly the small nations, would no longer be safe if Mussolini were allowed to "get away with" his annexation of Ethiopia and his defiance of the League. Might would have triumphed over right, and the League itself would have set a seal of acquiescence on the mailed fist. This is why small nations, as the attitude of the Scandinavian countries forecasts, will be in the forefront of the pro-sanctionists. Certainly Il Duce would be restrained by the pressing of sanctions. Italy remains in an awkward economic plight after the drain upon its resources caused by the Ethiopian adventure. Continued coercion might mean Italy's collapse. Then a peace based upon the League justice might be imposed.

But the continuance of sanctions must now be put in a new light. Sanctions must envisage war. For war is the only forcible answer to war. So far the common denominator of action against Italy has been the French recipe for sanctions: "The maximum of effectiveness with the minimum of provocation." French logic here gave place to casuistry—a screen for hunting with the hounds and running with the fox. The text stands revealed today as tragically barren of logic. In November, Great Britain had a better respect for logic when she insisted upon some sign of military preparations by France. Logically coercion required coercion till the aggressor was coerced. But France continued to hide behind its own casuistry. It emasculated sanctions till they neither included the withdrawal of ambassadors from Rome nor prohibited an invitation to the "enemy" to sit round a table with the coercers at the London Naval Conference. No wonder they blew up in the League's face.

France may be willing to do more under Leon Blum than she would do last November under Pierre Laval. She has not said so definitely. An appeal has been sent to London by members of the incoming French Government not to desert the League when a ministry is about to assume office with a mandate to support the League. Stocktaking, however, requires an answer to the question: What kind of League? Will the Blum Government itself be prepared to risk war with Italy? This week's meetings, unfortunately, have not answered this question.

The risk of war in the event of a decision to intensify sanctions is greater today than it was last October. Mussolini now has his Ethiopian bone. The League must now presage a decision in favor of pressing sanctions upon the premise that Mussolini would go down, but that he would go down fighting.

This is a prospect that, in view of the increasing perturbation of Europe, the statesmen in England and France may shrink from. What is the alternative in stocktaking? A League without teeth in it, a League living within its present limitations. The members, having invoked Articles 10-16 and found them unenforceable, would have to jettison the police system, as enshrined in Articles 10-16, and fall back upon an organization of conference and conciliation.

In their dilemma the statesmen need the prayers of the world to help them reach a right decision.

Widely or Wisely

OF THE making of books there is no end, but are they read? The question bothers booksellers. To them it often seems as if the public were divided into sheep and goats, the former being readers and the latter radio listeners-in. The readers, they say, have to be shepherded by best-seller lists and autographing authors to keep them in the fold and from straying in answer to the facile call of the crooner and commentator.

Sinclair Lewis comes to comfort the booksellers. The book is here to stay, he declares, and as the writer of many volumes fairly pounced upon by an eager following, he should know. He is unafraid of the radio and screen. Talking to the American Booksellers' Association the other evening, he reasoned:

> I do not believe that any nimble television apparatus . . . any ingenious microscopic gadget . . . will take the place of books, just as we know them.

That's the rub, "just as we know them." Maybe that's the blackamoor in the lumber reservation.

A new style in books is needed. People are getting tired of the old fashions. Even in the *format*. It is absurd in this go-getter age that readers should have to handle folios that might have been good enough for those ancient fogies Gutenberg and Caxton. Streamlined quartos that read themselves with the speed of lubricated lightning are wanted; rubber-leaved novels to read in bathtubs and, certainly, removable type so no one need be bothered with *all* the silly stuff writers write.

Then recondition the works themselves. Of course, a step or two has been taken in this direction. A movie edition of Romeo and Juliet is already out, with shooting script of the screen version. Baconians can't claim that, anyway. And Dante, in a Coney Island makeup, has had his brief cinematographic day. Caesar's Comic Commentaries should make a side-splitting strip.

One pities the conservative folk that just will go on reading the old books. Memory recalls a woman in a remote, unpainted frame cottage in Alabama. On a table were a Bible, Shakespeare and Emerson's Essays. That formed her library and was all she had ever read. How wofully out of date! Of course, she had read and reread them—in fact, almost knew them by heart from cover to cover.

There can be too much as well as too little reading. The gentle Thomas à Kempis wrote:

> Truly, when the day of judgment cometh, we shall not be examined as to what we have read, but what we have done.

To be widely read is well; to be wisely read is better.

Unconquerable Idealist

WELL past threescore years and ten, Dr. Howard Hyde Russell is making a new start in life. His astonishing achievements apparently crushed, he is setting himself to rebuild. Unprotesting, unembittered, without self-pity or concession to ease, this veteran warrior is commencing the battle over again.

The founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America rises today as a symbol and a prophecy. Whatever may be thought of the plan he invented for legislating liquor away, he personifies a national spirit of hostility to alcohol, able to outlaw it for a time. He typifies the greatest foe that drink has encountered in all its high-handed centuries—the combined resourcefulness, determination and spiritual resistance to be marshaled in America. Forty years of bombardment, closing with repeal, have not touched this pioneer in liquor fighting.

Resuming the war fresh of heart, he illustrates how a great moral cause will revitalize men and women. When one is seized by the overwhelming pressure to do good to others in some fateful way, the commission brushes away the years. Thought, not circumstance, renews the vision and the vigor of manhood.

Always planning to match the hugeness of a nation, Dr. Russell is now questing for 10,000,000 signers to total abstinence petitions. He is working at the perpetual foundation of all moral improvement, the individual. He seeks to enlist the young in his legion. Youth can well enroll for such a pledge and under such a general.

Dr. Russell is a prophecy. If he were merely an eccentric phenomenon, his return to the conflict would signify naught. As a lone devotee in an unsympathetic land, he would ever have been an inconspicuous cipher. But this mild, tenacious crusader is in fact a signal, an expression, a keyboard, through which millions have registered themselves. He exemplifies the religious abhorrence of degrading drink or any defilement. That kind of a struggle can only go on, and always it will produce its Davids.

FOLLOWING hard upon an industry-wide advance in the price of automobile tires, officials of two of the larger manufacturing companies have announced a 5 to 10 per cent increase in wages, effective at once. To the 22,000 families of the workers who will benefit by the increased compensation, this will seem to be among the more desirable forms of "inflation."

THE American Government's plan to set out one half billion tree seedlings as part of the soil conservation program this year puts all previous tree-planting projects in the shade.

Farmer and Reformer

Book News of the Day

THE blue-smocked farmer's boy who one summer day in 1777 trudged the road from Farnham to Richmond in Surrey and spent his last threepence for a copy of "A Tale of a Tub" instead of buying his supper grew up to be pamphleteer and editor, and engraved the name of William Cobbett on the history of English reform.

His dominating emotions were compassion for the people from whom he sprang and hatred for the corruption which was enriching the controlling class, but with these persisted a longing for a peaceful farmer's life, filled with domestic comfort. A remarkable fact, as Marjorie Bowen points out in her study of Cobbett, called PETER PORCUPINE (New York: Longmans Green. $3.50), is that to a considerable degree he did really combine the two existences, that of a successful practical farmer and that of a prolific London journalist.

William Cobbett was the son of a frugal innkeeper and farmer. From his father he had received more education than most boys in his position and had imbibed also a belief in the Rights of Man, at least the right to just rewards for honest labor. From the time when as a young sergeant-major he attempted to defend common soldiers against official corruption that was witholding part of the men's provisions, up to his last vote in Parliament, he was the furious spokesman of the oppressed. Some of his early pamphlets, written during his first sojourn in the United States, were signed "Peter Porcupine," and the name well typifies his bristling, uncompromising disposition.

Cobbett's best-known work was the writing and editing of The Political Register and its popular edition, Two-penny Trash. Through these papers he protested against the system of placemen, sinecures and borough representation, opposed the enclosing of public lands, exploitation of child labor, increasing industrialism, the mismanagement of Ireland, the New Poor Law, Malthusianism, Canning, Pitt, Castlereagh and Peel.

As a Member of Parliament he belonged to the very small extreme wing of the Radicals and had little influence upon votes, but he never allowed the public to forget the cause of the people. Not for thirty years after his pen was silent were English workingmen admitted to a share in political power.

All this Miss Bowen has unfolded in her study of Cobbett's character and work. The admiration which she seems to have felt for the stalwart young man setting out to conquer the world apparently lessens as she follows the uneven road of his later career. What her book lacks is an affinity between writer and subject and a clearer presentation of the problems of the times.

W. K. R.

They Just Won't Parade

"American Philosophy, 1936"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the editorial, "American Philosophy, 1936," may I make the following comments:

A. The editor is correct in his statement that an increase of purchasing power must depend upon an increase in the national income. No more can be distributed than there is to distribute. However, he does not refer to the fact that possibly some increase in the purchasing power of certain classes of recipients of the national income might be increased by an alteration in the distribution of the national income.

B. The editor is correct in saying that "What is required is distributed production," and his brief analysis of the classical theory is correct.

C. However, he points out that the economic system was not functioning properly before 1929. In that connection, he calls attention to certain rigidities in the price structure resulting from the presence of monopolies, trade associations, trade unions, and tariffs. It is, of course, well known that the price system has not functioned properly, and the explanation is undoubtedly partly traceable to these influences. Unfortunately, President Roosevelt does not seem disposed to take steps to break down these factors that make for a rigid price structure. Nor does he seem disposed to use the power of the Government to restore effective competition. In this respect, Senator Borah is more consistent and more truly Jeffersonian than Mr. Roosevelt.

D. Great Britain, before 1931, found the forces making for rigid price structure, particularly organized labor, too powerful to be dealt with in the ordinary manner. The same may be said about Belgium. Where such a condition prevails a managed currency seems to be the only means of effecting the necessary elasticity of the economic structure. However, the elements of rigidity of our price structure are not so formidable as in the case of Great Britain and Belgium, and much could be done without resort to a managed currency if the President's economic analysis were sound. He seems to have some lingering tendency to restore the codes, which amounts to a restoration of a multitude of monopolies. Moreover, his monetary ideas seem to be highly confused, and this makes for uncertainty and retardation of recovery. All of which is most discouraging in view of the apparent inability to materially reduce the deficit, for nothing is more certain than some drastic event unless the budget problem is solved.

E. A. KINCAID,
Professor of Finance, University of Virginia
Richmond, Va.

Dog Exemption Bills

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the present time there is a bill pending in both the House and Senate which, if passed, will prohibit the vivisection of dogs in the District of Columbia. In support of this measure, the New England Anti-Vivisection Society has recently passed a resolution.

At times the question is raised as to why a dog exemption bill. There are several answers to this. First, any sort of regulation of vivisection in this country would be welcomed by a large number of citizens. At the present time there is none. Dogs are perhaps the most popular pets and therefore it is comparatively easy to enlist support for such a bill among people who are not primarily opposed to vivisection but who would welcome a law making dogs exempt. Also, an overwhelming number of dogs are being used for experimentation.

One powerful argument in favor of dog exemption comes from the testimony of doctors themselves. Sir Thornley Stoker, former president of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, has stated under examination: "I fear that in the case of dogs, anaesthesia is not always pushed to a sufficient extent, as these animals often die from the effects of the anaesthetic if given to a full extent. . . . The anaesthesia cannot be complete if the dog lives as long as is necessary for some of these experiments."

This statement from so eminent a medical authority would seem to demolish the oft-used argument that the animal does not suffer because it is always anaesthetized. It is apparent that on this basis alone dogs should be exempt from vivisection.

Boston. JOHN RITCHEY

A Tale of Two Citizens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder just how proud the United States should be of her neutrality and "good neighbor" talk as a contribution to a world endeavoring to outlaw war and establish the rule of law in its stead? To illustrate:

John Citizen sat at his window one day and saw a man come to the home of his neighbor, attempt to kill his children, beat and overpower him, and rob him of his possessions. He did nothing to aid his neighbor, did not call the police, but decided that until he or his premises were attacked it was no quarrel of his and he would keep his hands off.

Bill Citizen, on the other side of the street, saw the same performance from his window. He immediately recognized it as a breach of the peace of his community and called the police, the force of law and order, to restrain the aggressor and compel him to cease his warfare and submit his case to law and justice. He appeared in court as a witness in the case and aided in the determination of justice. He thus became the means of saving the lives of innocent children as well.

In the circumstances, which, think you, would be adjudged the better citizen and better neighbor—the passive and harmless John Citizen, or the positive and active Bill Citizen?

If war is allowed to continue in the world we might get hit by a stray shot. Then what?

Nenana, Alaska. MARGARET S. COX

North . . South . . East . . West

The Presidential Tenure

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE who realize the need of reformers, social, political or economic, have learned, if perchance they have gained wisdom through experience, to wait patiently, never without hope. They have learned also that changes in what had been regarded as the established order or routine are not always made wisely. The demand or asserted need for some radical or apparently constructive change in basic laws is sometimes acceded to without fully counting the cost or discerning the direction indicated by a sudden and unwisely determined trend.

In the estimation of most American citizens, men and women, nothing is more important, nationally, than the decision to be reached by them at the forthcoming presidential and congressional elections. As the time approaches for making a choice of candidates and of determining the relative qualifications of those nominated, thoughtful persons, possibly uninfluenced by what they are told or what they read, are endeavoring to carry on their individual laboratory studies of those who will invite their suffrage.

* * *

Even those who must reappraise the man who undoubtedly will be the choice of the Democratic Party have come to the place where the President's aims and purposes must be ascertained, not from past or future pledges or pronouncements, but from his record and the circumstances of his preferment, entirely apart from the tradition that an incumbent is entitled to a second nomination. A few months ago conspicuous leaders within the President's party threatened to desert the party itself if the record of Mr. Roosevelt were endorsed at the Philadelphia convention. Perhaps the threat was vain. At least it seems to have been made prematurely.

These same inquisitive voters, or at least many of them, are asking upon what record the Democratic nominee will stand. He has not been bound, in his own estimation, by the platform pledges adopted in Chicago in 1932. If the President's administrative policies are endorsed, the Chicago platform must be repudiated, silently or openly. In any case these same voters will probably be impolite enough to inquire upon what platform the candidate will choose to stand in the coming campaign, and thereafter, if re-elected.

In a sense, and actually, Mr. Roosevelt has been a candidate for re-election since November, 1932. With few exceptions every President chosen in recent years has hoped to succeed himself. Tradition has decreed that he shall not seek a third term, but that a second term is his to seek and strive for. And so it is asked whether President Roosevelt, in the event of his re-election, will, in abandoning the inherited role of candidate, turn more definitely than heretofore to the left, politically. Or will his course lead him in the direction of that conservatism which tradition, education and experience must have made attractive to him?

* * *

Those in Congress who have furthered the experimental plans and policies of Mr. Roosevelt have, it must be realized, sought to extend his and their own tenure of office beyond their initial terms. There has existed a strong and sympathetic working alliance between the two branches of government. Both had been elected through an expression of mass sentiment which defied even the surprised party leaders and bosses.

Herbert Hoover was as definitely a candidate for re-election during his four-year term. But he did not have the sympathetic or constructive support of Congress. His policies were not approved by bloc and faction leaders or by the Old Guard party leaders who unsuccessfully opposed his nomination in 1928, and who supported him somewhat indifferently in 1932.

It would be impossible, even theoretically, to divorce the Presidency from politics. The machinery set up is necessary for a full and free expression of popular preferences. But, as has been many times proposed, it would be possible, and practical, to divorce that high office from the influences of corrupt or conniving partisanship. This can be accomplished, at least in large measure, by limiting the presidential tenure to a single term of say six or perhaps seven years. Were it provided that no incumbent could succeed himself, the sole ambition of the Chief Executive would be to serve—not his party, but the country and all its people. By this means the rules governing civil service would be more strictly observed. There would be less temptation to appeal to sectionalism. The demands of powerful minorities would instill little fear of reprisal.

The Wide Horizon

Australia Looks Within

By Trevor Ross

MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA looks today with puzzled eyes upon a world still struggling against conditions she really believed would end with the generation which fought the "war to end war," to "make the world safe for democracy."

Australia has had many harsh lessons in worldly wisdom these last 20 years. There should, then, by this time, be an intelligent answer to the question: "What manner of people is emerging from this maelstrom, and how does it regard the world beyond?"

There is certainly nothing surer than that the British people, from which this Dominion sprang, fail most lamentably to realize that here is no small speck of England in a southern sea, but an independent people with a new and strong confidence in themselves.

Australia, as a nation, has been discovering her own strength since the war. More than anything, perhaps, she realizes that she believes she has much to be thankful for in breaking certain bonds with the Old World. At the same time she accepts with some reservations her obligations as a member of the League of Nations, and her new-found responsibilities as the administrator of a mandated territory.

But all that is political. Her real freedom is in the social sphere and the intellectual. If she were thoroughly English no Englishmen would come here to write whole books about their curious reactions; yet that is what Englishmen are doing more and more as they make the startling discovery that there is a place of strange enchantment "down under."

* * *

It was inevitable that, being so far removed from the world, Australia should build a world of her own, even more effectively than America did. She had more than an ocean between her and an ancient culture, she had a whole hemisphere. Once she set her course of thought, not even the coming of fast ships, and later the airplane, could bridge the gap of the early days.

Australia has built up for herself a Monroe Doctrine of thought. Her new culture may not be wholly admirable; certainly some of its signs are mean and cast in a vain mold. There is a slick intellectualism of a loud type, by no means bespeaking the whole, but showing all the signs of cheapness and blatant "skite," and this is creating a false standard of superficial cleverness.

This is an outcrop in the cities, for the rugged rural lands would never provide soil for the growth of such fanciness in thought. Nor are its roots in the solid ground of true values. It is rather akin to what the Germans would call *ersatz*, a cheap substitute, and its saving grace is that its very cheapness will never allow it to become a strong "movement."

Snobbishness has been so ridiculed in Australia that one would not expect to find it in this new land. Yet there is a snobbishness born of slavish imitation.

This may be, and probably is, explained by the great concentration of population in towns and cities near the coast line. The inlander would just laugh, but the so-called "society" of a little London is inclined to take itself very seriously and to become quite hysterically highbrow over its music and its art, to say nothing of the things that are "Simply not done, my dear." If the story is true, Dame Nellie Melba was cruel to her native country when, in a piece of advice in London to Dame Clara Butt, who was about to tour the Commonwealth, she told her to "Sing 'em muck."

* * *

No part of the Empire is more truly patriotic than Australia, but here again there pops up a curious evidence of the curse of false values. Sentimentalism is too often mistaken for patriotism, and there are those who feel that Australia should guard more carefully against the sloppiness which threatens to undermine reason in important things.

Across the Tasman Sea is New Zealand, often pleased when she is told that she is more English than England herself. It is a doubtful compliment, for, although no one will for a moment belittle the great things that have come out of England, there is a real tendency in the Antipodes to forget that the call is for the development of a new nationhood on the foundations laid last century. Try as she will to follow other patterns, Australia can only be herself.

There is a very great deal that is good and desirable in Australia, more, indeed, than will be found in many other less fortunately blessed places. Life is not so very hard under a generous sun which is drenching the very personality of a people with a new freedom of manners. Australia is faced with the temptation to bask in the sun; to half finish a job with the casual complacency, "That's good enough."

Fortunately there remains as the foundation of the new nationalism a solid substratum to which these criticisms do not apply. It realizes its responsibilities and is striving more than ever to make a good job of what lies ahead. Australia will show the way ultimately, for she clings to the true values which some have been inclined to cheapen during years of growth.